Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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DEATHS DUE TO THE HEAT

Effects of the Long Continued Hot Spell Shown Yesterday.

MANY CASES OF PROSTRATION

One Man, Overcome, Fell Into a Basement and Was Killed—Another Hot Wave on the Way.

The serious effect of the prolonged hot wave upon the general health of the city was shown yesterday by the announcement of twelve deaths, eight of which were directly due to its influence, and the remaining four of which, as they occurred suddenly, were attributed indirectly to it. There is also a long list of casualties, which would have been still longer had Sunday not given a needed rest to many who were on the point of prostration Saturday afternoon.

Herman Rudolph, fifty-seven years old, of 201 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome with the heat yesterday in front of 88 Leonard Street. He toppled over the guard chain of a sidewalk elevator and fell into the basement below, receiving a fracture of the skull and spinal column. He died a short time afterward at Hudson Street Hospital.

Deaths.

The list of those whose deaths are attributed directly or indirectly to the effects of the heat is:

BOIT, CAROLINE, fourteen months old, 406 East Fifty-fourth Street.

COPELLIN, ANTHONY, three years old, 34 Hamilton Street.

FREDERICK, GEORGE, six months old, 348 East Ninety-second Street.

GAIRING, CATHERINE, fifty-eight years old, 318 East Sixty-sixth St.

JORDAN, LORETTA, four months old, 1,125 Second Avenue.

KELLY, WILLIAM, 301 East Ninety-third Street; fell on the curbstone from heat prostration on Sunday; taken to Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found his skull was fractured; died yesterday.

KROSHINSKY, FREDA, two years and eight months old, 440 East Thirteenth Street.

LANCE, THOMAS, died of sunstroke in Roosevelt Hospital.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, thirty-two years old, 301 West Houston Street, died suddenly at 664 11th Avenue Sunday at midnight.

RUDOLPH, HERMAN, fifty-seven, 210 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn; prostrated at 88 Leonard Street, fell into the basement and died soon after being taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

RAVENELL, LOUISA, eleven months old, colored, 219 West Sixty-third Street.

UNKNOWN MAN, called by the name of Smith, prostrated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; died in an ambulance on his way to the Harlem Hospital.

ARLINGTON, GEORGE, nineteen years old, 15 Madison Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

CLARK, EDWARD, thirty-four years, a foreman at 52 Varick Street; attended by a surgeon from Hudson Street Hospital.

CRIMMINS, JAMES, fifty-five years, laborer, 445 St. Ann's Avenue; taken to Harlem Hospital.

EGGANAUFF, WILLIAM, fourteen years, 524 East Eighty-fifth Street; Harlem Hospital.

EARDMAN, GEORGE, of 316 East Twenty-second Street, prostrated at 1 P. M. at Fifteenth Street and East River; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JUPP, GEORGE, sixty-four years, 45 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, cigarmaker; prostrated in 15 Madison Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

LODELL, HERMAN, twenty-four years, 459 West Thirtieth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

HOULIHAN, EDWARD, patrolman on steamboat squad; Hudson Street Hospital.

MURRAY, ELLEN, seventy-two, 400 West Sixteenth Street; overcome at Eleventh Street and Third Avenue; Bellevue Hospital.

REILLY, HUGH, thirty, 411 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Harlem Hospital.

SCANLON, WILLIAM, thirty-eight, 313 Eleventh Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

WILLIS, THOMAS, fifty, 1,534 Second Avenue; prostrated while working on a new building at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A; attended by an ambulance surgeon and recovered.

UNKNOWN MAN, forty years old, light hair and mustache; prostrated at Westchester and Prospect Avenues; Harlem Hospital.

ST. GERMAN, NERSUS, forty-nine, gas agent, 305 East Twenty-ninth Street, prostrated at Sixteenth Street and Rutherford Place; sent to Bellevue.

BROWN, JOHN, forty-five, 516 East Twenty-second Street; taken to Bellevue from his home.

ESESSER, forty, 1,751 Avenue A, prostrated at First Avenue and Ninety-first Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

TADUHOFF, HENRY, fifty-six, 20 Chambers Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

WINKEL, JOSEPH F., thirty-five, Herkimer Street, Brooklyn; fainted at 202 Canal Street and broke his arm; Hudson Street Hospital.

The humidity yesterday, before the thunderstorm that passed around the city, kept between 60 and 66 per cent. This, with a temperature which steadily rose from 83° at 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 2:30 in the afternoon, when it touched 94°, made pedestrians exercise, or work of any kind, which involved manual labor, very uncomfortable for those who had to perform it.

Between 2:30 and 4 o'clock the thermometer dropped exactly 20°. Then the mercury rose a few degrees again, but speedily fell back to 71°, where it remained until the shades of evening had fallen.

E. B. Dunn, the official weather prophet, said yesterday that the great relief in the atmospheric condition was due to a comparatively cold easterly wind, which met the warm southerly and southwesterly breezes around New-York City, and thus precipitated the rain.

Out of this easterly breeze Mr. Dunn promised blessed showers last night and perhaps to-day. On the other hand, there is a hot wave out West which is steadily moving in the direction of New-York, and may be expected here to-night or to-morrow if it does not meanwhile change its mind and die away or go somewhere else.

The same authority says that there were heavy rains yesterday and the day before in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, such as North and South Dakota, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Northern Texas. Light rains also fell in the New-England States.

The two hottest places in the country yesterday were Philadelphia and Washington, where the temperature was 84° at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Cheyenne again held the record for coolness with a thermometer record of 38°, but Block Island, which is not so far from here, rejoiced in the moderate temperature of 58°. Boston was also a fairly comfortable place yesterday with a morning temperature of 60°.

Dr. Tracy, the Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, said yesterday that he did not think the death rate in the city had risen perceptibly in consequence of the recent hot spell.

"Of course," said Dr. Tracy, "some old persons have died of diseases from which they have been suffering on account of the aggravation of their symptoms by the heat. On the other hand, babies stand the heat well, if the Summer cholera is not prevalent.

"It is a very remarkable fact that until the earth is heated to a temperature of 60° to a depth of eight inches, infantile cholera never appears here or elsewhere so far as I know. The rise in infant mortality never begins here before the middle of June, and always lasts for about sixty days.

"So that, although we have often hot weather late in May or early in June, and

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BRAZIL'S TRIBUTE TO MR. GRESHAM

Minister Mendonca Pays High Honors to the Memory of the Late Secretary—Gen. Gresham's Pension.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President and State Department officials are much gratified over the earnest desire of the Brazilian Government, through its Minister to Washington, Mr. Mendonca, to pay every tribute to the memory of the late Secretary Gresham. In addition to accompanying the funeral party to Chicago, Mr. Mendonca sent a wreath, labeled, "Tribute from Brazil," which was placed by him in the vault. Mr. Mendonca's action in going to Chicago was the result, not only of the services of Mr. Gresham to the stability of constitutional government in Brazil, but of an intimate friendship between the two men. Mr. Uhl, Acting Secretary of State, has received the following letter from Mr. Mendonca:

I have the honor to communicate to you that by a cablegram received last night at this Legation, I am intrusted with the duty of conveying to his Excellency the President of the United State of America the expression of heartfelt sympathy and deep regret with which the President and Government of the United States of Brazil have heard of the demise of the Hon. Walter Quinton Gresham, late Secretary of State.

The profound sense of justice which was the foundation of his character; his love of democracy and his conservative views on social questions; his honesty and directness of purpose; his dignified affability, and his thorough sincerity, which endeared him to every one who loves uprightness, loyalty, and courage; his intellectual power as well as his high moral qualities, have borne his name to the southern limit of our continent, surrounded with the respect which great intellects and noble hearts always inspire among Latin nations.

We were too near him to be able to measure his true greatness. Now that he has departed, we can realize the full extent of our loss, because a statesman of his mark can well be claimed by all America.

I firmly believe that the man whose remains we followed yesterday to their resting place was one of the greatest of our generation in North and South America.

The appearance from time to time of such men is a proof that the giant race of the founders of American freedom is kept alive for the accomplishment of the higher destinies of our land. The lives of these earnest workers of democracy are the links of the mighty chain which will bind together the free nations of our hemisphere; their departure is always the sign that their allotted task is done.

The Buffalo Merchants' Exchange has sent to the State Department a memorial testifying to the distinguished services of Secretary Gresham as "a Federal soldier, as a Federal Judge, as a Federal official," and paying tribute to "an American citizen and patriot whose fidelity to duty in the field, in the court, and in the Cabinet won for him the high esteem and admiration of his countrymen."

CHICAGO, June 3.—There has been considerable discussion as to whether Secretary Gresham's pension has been discontinued, whether there is any back pension due him, and whether his widow can continue to draw the $50 per month which was allowed him for wounds received before Atlanta in July, 1864. Gen. W. B. Anderson, who is at the head of the Chicago pension paying department, refused to give out any information about the matter today, on the ground that he was not permitted to give such information to other than pensioners, but it is learned from other sources that the late Secretary of State stopped his pension nearly three years ago, and had not since drawn it. He did not, however, surrender it, and his widow will be entitled to draw the back pension, which will amount to about $1,000 and the $50 a month for the rest of her life.

NO REFUNDS WILL BE NECESSARY

The United States Supreme Court Holds that the Tariff Act Went Into Effect on the Day of Its Promulgation.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Supreme Court to-day, through Chief Justice Fuller, expressed its opinion that the tariff act of 1894 went into effect on the 28th day of August, the date at which it was promulgated by the Department of State as a law, without the President's signature, and not on the 1st day of August, the date fixed in the act itself for taking effect.

The question arose over the assessment of duty made by Collector Kilbreth at New-York upon an invoice of cotton laces imported by Burr & Hardwicke, and entered for consumption Aug. 8. The rate was fixed by the Collector at 60 per cent. ad valorem, under the act of 1890; by the act of 1894, the duty on the merchandise was 50 per cent.

The Board of General Appraisers sustained the Collector in his rating, but the Circuit Court reversed their action, holding that the law of 1894 controlled. The matter coming before the Circuit Court of Appeals, it certified to the Supreme Court of the United States these questions, for answer to guide it in passing upon the case:

1. Should the assessment for duty on the merchandise described und r paragrap 373 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890, be sustained, notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894?

2. Should the said merchandise be assessed for duty, under Paragraph 276, Schedule J, of the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894?

3. Should the rates of duty prescribed by the first section of the Tariff act of August, 1894, (unless otherwise specifically provided for in said act,) be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, or withdrawn for consumption on and after Aug. 1, 1894, and prior to Aug. 28, 1894?

The first question was answered, "Yes"; the second, "No"; no answer was made to the third question, it being too general in its nature.

Treasury officials are gratified by the decision. This simplifies matters much, as all the collections have been made on the basis now sustained by the court's decision. Had the court held otherwise, protests of numerous importers, involving about $900,000 in amount, who claimed that the new law took effect Aug. 1, would have had to be acted upon and refunds made. These protests will now be simply dismissed, and the work of collection will proceed more smoothly.

CAMPBELL FOR GOVERNOR ONCE MORE

It Is Said that He Will Be the Ohio Democratic Candidate.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Middletown to-day said:

"There is no need of the Democratic Party being a hurry to hold a convention. I would favor a convention held not earlier than the latter part of August."

"Who will be nominated?"

"I have not the slightest idea."

"Will you be a candidate?"

"Not under any circumstances. Last year I went through two hard political fights. That is enough for any man in so short a space of time."

This positive declaration of Congressman Sorg is taken to mean that ex-Gov. Campbell will emulate the example of Gen. Bushnell, the Republican nominee for Governor, and will not be a candidate, but will be nominated and will accept, nevertheless. In fact, United States Collector Dowling was at Middletown to-day, and, it is said, was in conference with ex-Gov. Campbell as to the general make-up of the Democratic slate.

In this connection, it is said by persons in a position to know, that all differences between ex-Gov. Campbell, Senator Brice, and John R. McLean have been amicably settled, and that they, with Congressman Sorg, will unite on Campbell for Governor and make a strong effort to capture the Legislature.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 3.—A young Newfoundland dog belonging to John Valentine, 109 Madison Street, went mad last night. When Mr. Valentine went to the shed to tie the animal up, the dog sprang on him and sunk his teeth in Mr. Valentine's left wrist. Mr. Valentine freed himself and his son went for a policeman.

In the interval between the biting of Mr. Valentine and the arrival of the police the dog ran about the yard of the house. Policeman Kennedy went into the yard to kill the dog. The dog rushed for him, and as Kennedy fired he thrust the muzzle of the pistol into the dog's open mouth.

Election in Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., June 3.—The Republican ticket was elected in the city election to-day by an average majority of 450.

ALTGELD'S SILVER MOVE

Snap Convention Not Representative of Illinois Democrats.

BENJAMIN CABLE TELLS OF THE PLAN

All Cut and Dried and Many Counties Ignored the Call—The State in Line for Honest, Sound Money.

When Benjamin T. Cable, member of the National Democratic Committee from Illinois, was asked last night if he proposed to attend Altgeld's Democratic snap convention, he became as nearly angry as his habitual good nature would permit.

Mr. Cable is at present staying at the Windsor Hotel. After a reporter for The New-York Times had propounded the question which ruffled him, Mr. Cable led the reporter to a seat and explained how it was that a Democratic convention for the State of Illinois was to meet to-morrow with the intention of passing resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver at a sixteen-to-one ratio, without any international agreement whatever.

"I was down in Texas," said Mr. Cable, "when the Democratic State Central Committee was summoned, early in April, to meet for the dispatch of business. Had I known that there was any free-silver nonsense in view, I would have gone home by the next train, but I was blissfully ignorant of it, like too many other members of the State Committee.

"Hinrichsen had talked the matter over previously with those of the State Committee who were his friends. It was supposed that only routine business was to be transacted. Out of thirty-one members, only thirteen appeared, all but one of whom were ready to do Altgeld's bidding.

"The twelve had secured enough general proxies to vote a majority of the committee, though some of these proxies had been given for utterly different purposes, and had the men themselves been there they would not have voted in favor of Altgeld's scheme.

"The following day a call was issued for a Democratic State Convention to meet in Chicago on June 5, in order to pass resolutions in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, or, in other words, in favor of silver monometallism.

"The sound-money Democrats of the State, under the leadership of Senator Palmer, resolved to ignore the call altogether. Although I did not myself approve of this policy, I must say that a majority of the sound-money Democrats agreed as to the wisdom of the course advised by Senator Palmer, of which I now myself approve.

"Well, the polling for delegates to the convention went on without us. Less than 5,000 men voted in Chicago, though the lowest Democratic vote there at any recent election was that of last Spring, when the party had 86,000 votes. Had there been the slightest interest in the proposed convention, the vote for delegates in Chicago would not have been less than 20,000. As it was, the average vote of each precinct was between four and five.

"In many of the other counties of Illinois a majority of the townships were not represented at all. Among these I recollect at this moment the Counties of Lasalle, Bond, and Dupage. Some counties, such as St. Clair and Lee, refused to send any delegates to the convention, and will not be represented at its meeting Wednesday.

"Now, if the Democrats of the State of Illinois were polled to-morrow on the question of honest money against free silver, honest money would win by a decisive majority. But in Wednesday's convention, for the reasons which I have already given you, nine-tenths of those present will howl for free silver.

"The programme arranged is, I believe, to pass free-silver resolutions and then to denounce President Cleveland at the personal request of John P. Altgeld.

"Altgeld's bitterness toward the President arose when the President ordered the Federal troops into Chicago to protect the United States mails and inter-State commerce. So that if Altgeld has his way Mr. Cleveland will be denounced in terms as strong as he thinks politic.

"I thought that every one understood this whole business thoroughly until Congressman Catchings at the Memphis Convention for sound money referred to the proposed action of the Democratic State Convention as discouraging. All the best Democrats in the State are against Altgeld and are equally in favor of honest money.

"The convention called in such a hurry is in no way representative of these Democrats or of their views. One of the prominent Democrats—John Hopkins—proposed that, in fairness to the absent members of the Democratic State Central Committee, the consideration of the call for the June convention should be adjourned for a month in order that free discussion might be had upon it, but this suggestion was not even listened to, much less voted upon.

"I think that people in this part of the country make one great mistake about Altgeld. He is discredited, of course, but he is a man of ability. He knows enough about the silver question to have all his own leases drawn so that whatever happens his tenants will pay gold.

"At the various county conventions held to elect delegates to Wednesday's State Convention, cut and dried resolutions were sent around to be passed by the Altgeld men. These were mostly taken verbatim from 'Coin's Financial School,' by W. H. Hinrichson, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and one of Altgeld's best henchmen."

GEN. HARRISON GOING HOME.

He Was Uncomfortably Hot Yesterday and His Business Is About Finished.

Ex-President Harrison has planned to go home either to-morrow night or Thursday. He found it very hot here yesterday morning.

"I was up at 4 o'clock in the morning," he said, "trying to get a breath of air at the windows. I was hotter than when I was here last July."

"My business is pretty well through, and I shall leave for home Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. I do not care to talk about the picture, further than to say that it will be satisfactory, I think. After a short sojourn at home, I shall probably go for the remainder of the Summer to the North Mountains."

Gen. Harrison spent most of the day at his hotel. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island met him at breakfast and spent a short time with him in his rooms.

Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, who is here watching the development of the Harrison Presidential boom, also called on the ex-President yesterday. Gen. Harrison called on Mrs. McKee and "Baby" McKee last night.

The Kansas Free Silverites.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.—A. C. Shinn, Vice President for Kansas of the American Bimetallic League, issued a call to-day for a convention of the advocates of free coinage of silver to meet in Topeka June 18. Among other subjects that will be discussed is the advisability of organizing an independent free-silver party. Messrs. Sibley and Bryan and President Warner of the American Bimetallic League will be present.

The Gold Standard in Chile.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the Chilian Minister:

Santiago, June 3, 1895.

Chilean Minister, Washington:

It is very gratifying to me to inform you that after seventeen years of the régime of paper money, Chile has returned, with satisfaction and confidence, to the gold standard. The law is in force.

FERNANDEZ,
Minister of Finance.

IT WAS NOT A McKINLEY BOOM

Politicians Derive Much Amusement from the Ohio Governor's Visit to Brooklyn—Mr. Moore as Escort.

The politicians hereabout are smiling over the failure of Charles A. Moore to start a McKinley boom in Brooklyn on Decoration Day. Mr. Moore is a popular, good-natured man, and is President of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. Perhaps if he had known of some of the bad luck that befell Major McKinley earlier on May 30, in New-York, he would not have ventured to close the day with a boom across the river.

Decoration Day brought a succession of misfortunes to the Governor of Ohio. In the morning he stood for two hours in the broiling sun on the reviewing stand, Madison Square. It got so hot that he was compelled to return to the hotel before the review was over.

In the afternoon, at Grant's tomb, a melancholy accident happened to Major McKinley's hat. He deposited his handsome—his lucky—hat in a chair, safe, as he thought, from tribulations. Unluckily, ex-President Benjamin Harrison did not observe the McKinley hat. He sat on it and in it. When Mr. Harrison was lifted out of Major McKinley's hat, there was little of it left. It was completely wrecked. This was a double misfortune, for the reason that Mr. McKinley valued it as a treasure. He had worn it when inaugurated Governor of Ohio. Some say he even regarded it as a hat likely to be worn when he should be nominated for the Presidency.

Several thousand invitations had been issued to the Montauk Club reception, by some of the members who were anxious to boom the Ohio Governor. President Moore is the man who openly managed the affair. He claimed there was no politics in it. Invitations were scattered promiscuously, to Democrats, Republicans, Independents, and Prohibitionists. It is said the Montauk Club friends of Major McKinley drew him over to Brooklyn by representing that he would be greeted by a great popular uprising.

Major McKinley and President Moore went over the bridge in an open barouche. There was no one at the Brooklyn entrance of the bridge to greet the distinguished guest.

Gov. McKinley was observed to be looking from one side of the street to the other as he was driven along. He may have expected to be received on the route with a brass band and crowds. No one seemed to notice the Major. There was no cheering, no lifting of hats.

By the time the open barouche had reached the City Hall, good-natured and sanguine Mr. Moore began to get nervous. Despite the heat, he was chilly, as though there was frost on the sidewalk.

On a corner near the City Hall two Brooklyn newspaper men were standing. Mr. Moore espied them. He recognized them. Partly rising in the barouche he tipped his hat roundly. Major McKinley also bowed and tipped his hat. The two newspaper reporters, being men of breeding, bowed in return, and lifted their hats.

"Who can that be?" asked one reporter of the other.

"The big man is Charles A. Moore, but I don't know his companion," was the reply.

Then they both recollected the Montauk Club reception.

"Well, well," they ejaculated, in chorus, as the barouche rolled away, "that must be McKinley."

"It was not an ovation," said Jacob Worth, speaking of the incident, "but it was recognition. We didn't get skunked."

There were not over four or five hundred persons at the reception at the Montauk Club.

Five or six years ago, when Major McKinley visited Brooklyn, the people unhitched his horses and dragged his carriage through the streets.

MAD DOG IN A SCHOOLHOUSE

Janitor Hahn Had Presence of Mind and Kept the Dog Locked Up Until the Pupils Had Gone.

A yellow and white fox terrier, which gave signs of rabies, was shot yesterday soon after noon in Grammar School No. 82, First Avenue and Seventieth Street.

Only Janitor Hahn and Frank J. Coleman, Principal of the Boys' Grammar Department, knew there was a mad dog in the building.

Janitor Hahn saw the dog just after the morning session had begun. It was on the sidewalk in First Avenue. The janitor thought the dog was thirsty, and carried out a basin of water. The dog refused to drink, and began snapping at everything in its way. The janitor, thinking it would go away, went about his work, as usual.

A confectioner, who has a store near the school building, kept watch of the animal and saw it go into the front door of the school. He at once told the janitor, who traced it to the top flight of stairs. The dog gave unmistakable signs of rabies then. The janitor, before it could make its escape, closed and locked the doors at the foot of the flight. Then he told Principal Coleman there was a mad dog locked in up stairs. Mr. Coleman instructed him to say nothing about it until the children had all gone home to their dinners. The pupils and teachers did not hear about the dog until it had been shot.

The door by which the dog entered is not one of the entrances used by the children, though it gives access to all parts of the building. It opens on the stairways by which visitors enter the upper rooms. It was up these stairs the mad dog climbed. On the first floor there were two large classes of children in session, and there were classes in the rooms on every other floor.

A Newfoundland dog was killed at 12:45 P. M. at 159 Prince Street. Another dog was killed at about the same time at 301 East Fifty-sixth Street, after it had bitten Carl Zipley of Bloomfield, N. J. Two other dogs, supposed to be mad, were killed in the afternoon, one at 301 East Fifty-sixth Street, and the other at 230 East Ninetieth Street.

San Antonio Filled with Strangers.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 3.—San Antonio has 20,000 visitors this week to the National Travelers' Protective Association convention, The Jockey Club Spring meeting and live-stock show, and the annual battle of flowers. Excursionists are pouring in from every point.

Mayor Elmendorf welcomed the Travelers' Protective Association this morning, and presented the keys of the city. Gov. Culberson was late in arriving, and, when he did arrive, did not speak. National President John A. Lee responded to the speech of welcome. After a short business session, the delegates were given a carriage ride and military review. There was a ball to-night. One thousand delegates are present.

A Big Railroad Contract Closed.

ATLANTA, June 3.—The Western and Atlantic Railroad has closed a contract for hauling 25,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic from Chattanooga to Atlanta on Sept. 20. This, in addition to other crowds, will make quite a crush on that date. The Confederate Veterans will come from all points to meet the Grand Army men. It is estimated that on the opening day—Sept. 18—when President Cleveland and his Cabinet are expected to be here, the crowd will not be less than 100,000.

FIRE IN THE OIL REGION

Much Lumber and Many Rigs and Tanks Destroyed.

SEVERAL VILLAGES ARE IN DANGER

The Small Settlement of Coon Run Reported to be Annihilated—Lives May Have Been Lost in the Flames.

BRADFORD, Penn., June 3.—Forest fires are raging in this vicinity, and much property is being destroyed. Five old rigs, tanks, and boiler houses, belonging to the Middle Land Oil Company, were destroyed near Hunter Run, seventeen miles from Kane, yesterday. A large quantity of logs and lumber were burned. Fires are raging at Chipmunk, Tally-Ho, Duffey, and along the line of the Erie and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroads, between this city and Johnsonburg.

The settlement of Coon Run, in Elk County, ten miles from Kane, is reported completely wiped out. There were twenty-five dwelling houses in the village. Before telegraphic communication was cut off forty-six oil rigs were reported destroyed.

To the north, near the New-York State line, forest fires surround Knapp's Creek. Communication is shut off and the damage cannot be ascertained.

The extremely warm weather has made the forest as dry as tinder. At Hunter's Run, seventeen miles southwest of Kane, 200 men were engaged all Saturday night and Sunday fighting the destructive fires. Much property was in danger.

At West Line, a few miles from Kushequa, and the terminus of the Mount Jewett, Kinsua and Riterville Railroad, a fire broke out Saturday afternoon. A force of men fought its advance all night with considerable success, but a brisk wind gave energy to the smoldering fire and caused it to start up again with redoubled fury. The course of the conflagration was in the direction of Tally-Ho. A large house owned and occupied by Sid Hathaway was consumed. Elisha Kane lost several thousand feet of logs. A Buffalo firm is said to have also been a heavy loser.

B. F. Haseltine lost a small skidway of logs and several hundred cords of wood at Haselhurst Saturday. At a late hour Saturday evening the fire was reported to be under control. At Sugar Run, Hammond & Andrews and Tout & Holden lost several hundred feet of logs. At Ormsby the forest is on fire.

At Dent, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, and at McCambleys the woods are burning. At the former place the Emery Oil Company has been fighting to protect its property. At the latter place scarcely anything is left to be devoured, except the few houses that comprise the village.

At East Hill and Toad Hollow, Capt. Jones has lost one or two rigs, and more property on the George Pike farm is in danger. The Emery Oil Company property, on the opposite side of the creek, is now considered saf from the flames.

Fires are raging all along the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad from Lewis Run to Bingham Station. At Davis City a force of men are in readiness to fight the advance of the flames if they reach so far. R. J. Straight and the South Penn Oil Company have property in danger. Small fires are burning about Mt. Jewett, but as yet no particular damage has been done. There is fear of further destruction from the flames at West Line.

In the Neilly district fires are fiercely raging, but about all the damage that can be done has been accomplished. Ball & Tate are reported to have lost 2,000,000 feet of logs yesterday. On the Kinsula Creek the Penn Tanning Company's standing timber is burning.

At 3:30 this afternoon fire again crossed the creek at Toad Hollow, and the L. Emery, Jr., steamer was sent out to protect property of the Emery Oil Company. The pump station and other buildings belonging to the United States Pipe Line Company were in immediate danger, but the firemen, pipe line employes, and villagers have thus far succeeded in beating the flames back.

A message from Knapps Creek says that fifty rigs belonging to Messrs. Curtis, Burns, and Russell have been destroyed. The place is completely sunrrounded by fire and, should a fresh wind spring up to-night, the town will undoubtedly be destroyed.

Everything between Russell City and Coon Run has been destroyed, including all the rigs and tanks, the pump station of the Standard Oil Company, and the Elk County Pipe Line Company. Russell City will probably go, as a strong west wind is now fanning the flames.

The fire has leaped across the railroad track to the south, and is now burning in the cut lumber and logs on that side of Russell City. Barnsdall & Co. had at least seventy-five rigs between Coon Run and Russell. The loss will run only $100 per rig, as the burning of the rigs will not interfere with the flowing of the wells. The loss in the Knapps district will be heavier, as the wells are pumped, and an engine is destroyed with every rig.

One of five men reported missing has arrived at Kane. He reports the other four probably safe on the other side of Coon Run.

RAIN IMPROVES CROPS IN THE WEST

Heavy Precipitation Over a Wide Area in Iowa and Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, June 3.—Reports from points in Southern and Western Kansas show that those portions of the State had soaking rains to-day. The rain extended as far south on the Rock Island Road as Hennessey and as far West as the Colorado line.

DES MOINES, June 3.—The weather today has been sultry, with local showers in many parts of the State. The average rainfall where storms are reported was from one-eighth to one-half of an inch. J. R. Sage of the Weather Bureau says that the conditions for a bountiful crop have never been better.

Atlanta Aldermen Come to Blows.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—The City Council meeting this afternoon was enlivened by a personal encounter between Aldermen Howell and Colvin. An election was in progress, and a remark by Colvin caused Howell to exclaim, "That's a lie." Colvin hit Howell on the jaw. Howell returned the blow. Every member of the Council except the Chairman ran to the fighters. Howell had the better of the contest when they were separated.

A School Treasurer's Accounts Short.

DANIELSONVILLE, Conn., June 3.—At the annual meeting of the Ninth School District of Brooklyn, Conn., to-night, it was reported by the committee that the late Treasurer, W. E. James, owed the district over $2,500 at the time of his death. He had been Treasurer thirteen years, and his accounts were never audited during that time.

GEN. PRIMO RIVERA ASSASSINATED

Major Clavijo Shoots with Intent to Kill, Is Tried by Court-Martial, and Will Be Executed To-day.

MADRID, June 3.—At 11 o'clock this morning Major Clavijo, an infantry officer, walked into the office of Gen. Primo Rivera, Captain General of Madrid, whom he saluted. As he dropped his hand after touching his cap, Major Clavijo drew a revolver and without a moment's warning fired two shots at the General, both of which took effect in the chest.

Gen. Primo Rivera fell to the floor, mortally wounded. His assailant attempted to fire again, but Gen. Aymerich struck him down with his sabre, and had him taken to prison.

It is believed that Clavijo is insane. He had been confined in the Military Hospital for some time, with symptoms of dementia.

The last sacrament was at once administered to Gen. Primo Rivera, and the Cabinet Ministers called to inquire as to his condition.

LONDON, June 3.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Madrid saying that Major Clavijo is thirty-five years old. He has been in the army for twenty years, and saw service in the first Cuban insurrection. He is of notoriously violent temper, and his outbursts frequently brought punishment upon him.

A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that a court-martial, which was immediately summoned to consider the case of Major Clavijo, found that he had a deliberate intention to kill Gen. Primo Rivera, against whom he had an old grudge. Sentence of death was passed on Major Clavijo, and he will be executed tomorrow afternoon.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK IS DEPOSED

The Physical Infirmity of the St. Louis Prelate Causes the Pope to Take Action—Bishop Kain Succeeds.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, the venerable Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, has been deposed by Pope Leo XIII., and the Most Rev. John J. Kain, formerly Bishop of Wheeling, West Va., has been appointed in his stead.

This action was taken by the Pope May 21, and its authenticity was confirmed by a cablegram from Cardinal Prefect Ledochowski of the Congregation of the Propaganda, received here late yesterday.

The effect of the decision is to effectually retire Archbishop Kenrick from all rights, titles, and privileges obtaining to the Archbishopric of St. Louis. He does not in any way lose his priestly office or rank.

The reasons given for the deposition of Archbishop Kenrick may be embraced in the stereotyped phrase of "Advancing years and increasing infirmities," as it has been well known to those in close communication with the deposed prelate during the past two or three years that the sun of his life is setting under clouds.

Archbishop Kenrick has officiated for fifty four years as administrator of the affairs of the Diocese of St. Louis, and four years ago, amid such impressive ecclesiactical ceremonies as were never before witnessed on this continent, rounded out the jubilee of his career. The excitement of this occasion proved too much for his enfeebled mind, and since then he has not been in a condition to attend to the multifarious duties of his rank. The pallium will be imposed upon Archbishop Kain about August.

SOUTH CAROLINA DISPENSARY LAW

It Will Again Come Before the United States Supreme Court for Action.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The South Carolina dispensary law will again come before the Supreme Court of the United States next October, for examination of the relations it bears to the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution. It will come up on habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of E. C. Beach, a constable under appointment by Gov. Evans, who is in custody of the United States Marshal for contempt of court in the violation of the order of Judge Goff of the Federal court, forbidding the officers of the State to seize packages of liquor imported into the State for the personal use of the owner.

Attorney General Barber made application a fortnight ago for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which would bring up the whole question, and the leave asked for was granted to-day. Chief Justice Fuller announced that the case would be heard on the first day of the next term of court in October.

A BANK PRESIDENT CUTS HIS THROAT

He Had Involved the Bank by Speculating with Its Funds.

PELLA, Iowa, June 3.—The First National Bank of this place is closed, and E. R. Cassell, its President, an ex-State Senator, is not expected to live.

He attempted suicide by cutting his throat yesterday. He had lost heavily on the Board of Trade, one loss being $14,000. It is supposed the bank's money was used.

The bank is in bad shape, and Bank Examiner Howard has been placed in charge by brder of Controller Eckels. It has a capital of $50,000.

Cassell has been drinking heavily for some time, and went to the bank Saturday night. He was not found until last night, when he was nearly dead, having put poison in the three wounds in his throat.

No Appointments by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong made no appointments yesterday. He is getting ready his long list of City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, and Elihu Root and C. C. Beaman are aiding him with their suggestions.

The Mayor is also getting ready his list of new Commissioners of Electrical Control, and of Tax Commissioners.

He gave no indication of his probable action yesterday, but most of his selections may be announced to-morrow.

A Bicycling Pugilist Dies.

BUFFALO, June 3.—While riding a bicycle from Lewiston to this city last night, Dennis Thurley of this city, who has won considerable renown in the last two or three years as a pugilist, was overcome by the heat and fell from his wheel while in the outskirts of the city. He died at 2 o'clock this morning at the residence of his parents, on Bath Avenue. He was twenty-eight years old, a native of this city, but had lived in Chicago until a few days ago, when he came home on a visit.

Too Late to Catch the Colima.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Alfred Irving, who was supposed to have gone down with the Colima, is safe in Tapachula, Mexico. He was to have met his wife, who sailed on the Colima for Tapachula, half way between San Benito and Tapachula, but he arrived at the port too late, and missed the boat on which his wife perished.

Became Insane in Court.

Ernest Chingni of 1,576 Third Avenue became violently insane while a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He was committed to Bellevue Hospital.

When arrested, he was intoxicated and was chasing people on the street, threatening to kill them.

A Ten Per Cent. Advance in Wages.

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 3.—An increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of the operatives of the Pepperell and Laconia mills went into effect to-day.

GOSSIPS FAVOR MR. OLNEY

He Is Most Talked Of for Secretary of State.

WOULD NOT DERANGE THE CABINET

Many Would Like to Have the Portfolio Go to Mr. Whitney, but It Is Believed He Would Refuse to Accept.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the absence of knowledge of the President's intentions the gossip relative to the vacancy in the Cabinet has taken wide range. Some of it is outside of the limits of reason. The names of men have been put forward which those close to the President know he would not consider.

A local paper to-day announced that the name of ex-Secretary Bristow was included in the speculation concerning the place. The fact that in the nineteen years of his residence in New-York Mr. Bristow has been identified with movements looking to the betterment of the local Government is the alleged reason why the President may see fit to offer him the vacant portfolio of the Department of State. Mr. Bristow doubtless will smile when he hears this gossip.

The President has discussed the question of the vacancy with one or two persons, but nothing has been said by him which would indicate that he had decided whom to appoint. There is little doubt that his decision will be made before the week ends.

It hardly requires to be said that he will desire a Secretary of State whose views on international questions are in accord with those of the Administration. This leads the friends of Attorney General Olney to the conclusion that he will be asked to accept the Secretaryship. Mr. Olney was a close friend of Mr. Gresham. On every foreign question of importance which has arisen since March, 1893, the advice of Mr. Olney has been sought. It is known that he has indorsed every move of the Administration in its relations with foreign countries. His intimacy with Mr. Gresham and his familiarity with matters of State, either settled or likely to require settlement, are believed to weigh heavily with the President, and there would not be any surprise in official circles if Mr. Olney should be selected as Mr. Gresham's successor. Mr. Olney's dignified and determined attitude at the time of the Chicago strikes is reg

STRIKING COMPLEXIONS.

They Are Always Produced from Within and Not by Outward Applications.

Did you ever stop to think that the delicate nerves and capillary veins of the skin are what cause the complexion? These artistic little members of the body are just what make a good or a bad skin. If you keep them bright, clean, and healthy, you will have a fine complexion; if you do not, you will be pale, sallow, and probably with a dark colored skin, in spite of the paleness.

Do you know the secret of keeping the nerves of the skin and the capillary veins in fine shape? There is but one way, and that is by healthful stimulation. This and this alone will do it. But it should be remembered that unhealthful stimulation is not only useless, but injurious. The only absolutely pure medicinal stimulant known is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It gently and healthily quickens the action of the little blood vessels and causes them to glow, and thus impart a health to the face and the entire body. And it is for this reason that it is so popular. You should remember that other so-called stimulants will not produce this effect, though. A healthy complexion cannot be made by using anything unhealthy, and so when any druggist or grocer tries to sell you an inferior preparation, do not be deceived, but insist upon having the genuine and only reliable one known to the world.

DIAMONDS MUST PAY DUTY

Judge Townsend's Ruling on the Disputed Clause Affecting Stones Cut but Not Set.

One of the most important decisions by the United States Circuit Court affecting the provisions of the Wilson Tariff bill as it relates to the duties on diamonds was handed down yesterday by Judge Townsend. In it the Judge reverses the stand taken by the Board of General Appraisers and holds that diamonds cut but not set are not to be admitted free of duty, but are taxable at the rate of 25 per cent, ad valorem.

The diamonds in question were imported by J. Frankel's Sons on Sept. 15, 1894. They were assessed for duty by the Collector of the Port at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Section 338 of the act of Aug. 28, 1894, which says that precious stones cut, but not set, shall be assessed 25 per cent. The importers insisted that the diamonds were free under Paragraph 467 of the free list of said act, which says, "Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust and bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches and clocks."

The Board of General Appraisers, who were appealed to, held that diamonds should be free under the section last stated. From this decision the United States appealed. Judge Townsend, in his opinion, says:

"It is admitted that the articles are 'diamonds cut, but not set,' and that they are 'precious stones.' The position of the word 'diamonds' at the head of Paragraph 467 in the free list, printed in the same type as the rest of the paragraph and followed by a semicolon, of itself raises the presumption that Congress thereby intended to place all diamonds upon the free list. The rest of the said paragraph and the language of Paragraph 338 forcibly suggest a contrary intention.

Judge Townsend then reviews the whole law and shows that it had been the habit of those framing the act to start with a sort of a subhead at the beginning of every paragraph, that being for the purpose of calling attention to the kind of goods that followed, and for no other reason. He also holds that diamonds are otherwise provided for in the act, and therefore are not included in the free list. He says: "The phrase 'precious stones of all kinds cut but not set,' not only covers diamonds, but is a specific provision, and the only provision for cut diamonds.

"And, finally, if the word diamonds in Paragraph 467 was anything more than a subheading, there would have been no necessity of adding thereafter in the same paragraph the different kinds of diamonds, such as miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds. No sufficient reason has been suggested why, if all diamonds were to be free, Congress should have specifically provided for miners', engravers', and glaziers' diamonds cut but not set.

"I therefore am of the opinion that Congress did not intend by the act of Aug. 28, 1894, to admit diamonds free of duty, but that a consideration of the general plan and arrangement of said act, and a comparison of the foregoing provisions show a plain intent to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on diamonds cut but not set."

At the argument several weeks ago before the court, Henry C. Platt appeared for the United States and W. Wickham Smith for the importers. The argument took three days, and was all about a semicolon.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Treasury officials say that the decision of Judge Townsend of New-York that diamonds cut but not set are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. and not entitled to come in free, sustains the evident intent of the framers of the law. The whole question turned on the matter of punctuation, a semicolon being used in the text of the law where a colon should have been placed.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S BENEFIT

To be Given at the Metropolitan Opera House by the Managers on Thursday Afternoon, June 13.

Manager Rudolph Aronson, late of the Casino, has taken more than a week to answer the letter signed by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, A. M. Palmer, H. C. Miner, T. H. French, Theodore Moss, E. E. Rice, J. M. Hill, and other New-York managers, offering him a benefit performance. That letter was sent to Mr. Aronson May 25, and he did not respond to it until yesterday. Mr. Aronson has been very ill, confined to his house, since the letter was sent to him, and that is probably the reason for his delaying so long to give it a favorable response.

The letter which he sent to the managers yesterday is evidence in itself of the present condition of Mr. Aronson's mind. It would have been worthy of any manager in New-York, placed in the same unpleasant circumstances as those which surround Mr. Aronson. The Casino was built originally with money secured by his energetic work, and he ran the house, with the brief intermission of a year, in his own way. So long as he continued it as the home of comic opera the theatre paid and made a distinguished name for itself. The recent depression in financial interests had an important effect on the stockholders, and they preferred to lose the house and sacrifice its manager rather than pay the rent and save their new interests. Mr. Aronson is to be sincerely pitied, and when his letter accepting the testimonial offered him is read, the pity due his misfortunes will be increased. He says in that letter:

Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, A. M. Palmer, Esq., T. Henry French, Esq., H. C. Miner, Esq., and others:

Gentlemen: Responding to your complimentary and valued favor of May 25, I would thank you most earnestly for your expressions concerning my efforts in behalf of light opera, and assure you that such indorsements and such sentiments coming from my brother managers are much more precious to me than any other testimonial of which I could be the recipient.

During my entire managerial experience I have endeavored to do all that lay in my power toward presenting the worthy productions of the leading composers in a manner that their works entitled them to, and also in a manner that would satisfy the refined public demand for operatic representations. That the public recognized this effort on my part I am satisfied by the liberality with which they patronized my theatre; that my fellow-managers are not unconscious of my intentions is made most gratifyingly evident by your highly valued communication.

Thanking you for your thoughtfulness and accepting Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's generous offer of the Metropolitan Opera House for Thursday afternoon, June 13, I would name that time and place for the testimonial performance to take place.

Now that Mr. Aronson has accepted the tendered testimonial and named the time and place for it, the work of the managers who have undertaken it will begin. A better time for the testimonial could not have been chosen, as nearly all the favorite old artists who began their career at the Casino will be close at hand, and idle. The Aronson testimonial should be one of the greatest ever given in New-York, and there is every reason to believe that it will be. A performance will be arranged which will give, during the afternoon, some of the finest specimens of comic opera ever seen in New-York City.

VERY WARM AT WEST POINT

Hotel Guests Kept in Quarters Until The Late Afternoon.

CADET EXAMINATIONS YESTERDAY

Officers Who Are to Leave the Academy for Good—Cadet Gurney, President of the Class of 1895.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3.—Another scorching day made life uncomfortable for the cadets, who are now on the rack before the Academic Board. Guests at the hotel did not dare leave the piazza until late in the afternoon on account of the heat. A few romantic young women occupied the shadiest nooks on "Flirtation," but few cadets were to be seen in the vicinity. Kosciusko's famous well seems to be a favorite spot. Its limpid waters cooled and refreshed the fair damsels, who lingered on the flight of stone steps leading to the "Garden."

Scarcely a breath of air came to relieve the intense heat, which was rendered doubly oppressive by the amount of humidity in the atmosphere.

The Board of Visitors got to work early. A meeting was held in the morning, and the sub-committees discussed their plans for the coming week.

The cadets are early risers. They are always up and about long before ordinary

Cadet John A. Gurney.
President of the Class of 1895.

folks have finished their second dreams. During examinations their time is fully occupied from reveille until taps. While out of the examination rooms they wear the cool, white undress regulation uniform. When before the Board, however, they are togged out in heavy gray dress coat, white trousers, and gloves. Cadets have their favorite shoemakers, but the rules of the Academy prescribe a uniform shoe, and it only at the risk of being "skinned," that they wear any other. A stiff laundried shirt is another uncomfortable requisite of a cadet's uniform. In hot weather it becomes almost unbearable, but the lads who discard it run the risk of losing their furlough on "demerit."

The fourth, third, second, and first sections of the second class went before the first committee and finished their examinations in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. The whole class is now through with those branches, as the examinations begin with the lowest section. The third class finished reading Spanish on Saturday, and their written examination was concluded to-day. The written examination of the fourth class in French began this morning at 8 o'clock. The first and second classes are each divided into six sections, the third into seven, and the fourth into nine. The lowest sections of the first class were examined orally in law to-day.

Candidates for admission to the Military Academy began to arrive in force to-day. Several have been here for the past month attending a preparatory school. Sixty-seven passed a mental and physical examination at different army posts last March. These will enter the academy on the 15th without further examination. One hundred and two candidates and alternates will have to go before the Academic Board on the 13th, their mental fitness for admission will be quickly decided. Previous to the mental examination they must report at the Cadet Hospital, where a board of army Surgeons will look closely for physical defects. Varicose veins, bunions, or some other slight imperfection has in times past, and will again, cut short the prospective brilliant career of would-be Major Generals. West Point is very fastidious, and jealously excludes all who are not physically perfect. Notwithstanding the many recommendations constantly made to give more lads an opportunity to enter the Military Academy, fourteen vacancies remain unfilled, and the new fourth class will be short at least that number.

On the day after graduation the first and third classes will leave the barracks and their Summer home on the northeast corner of the plains. From June 13 until August 28 they will remain in camp. The new fourth class will be thoroughly drilled in the setting up exercises before being allowed to share the snowy tents with the upper classes. The third classmen who have just left the thraldom of plebe year will inculcate the first principles of military life into the latest arrivals. The plebe will no doubt be surprised at the prompt and energetic demeanor of his drillmaster.

A large number of officers who were very popular not only with the cadets but also with the soldiers and civilians on the post have been relieved and will go on a short furlough after graduation before joining their regiments. Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., has been a general favorite, and his departure will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him. He has been here two years over the usual time, and filled the position of Adjutant to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. Capt. Wilder, who will succeed him, is on the post, but Lieut. Carson will act as Adjutant until after the examinations. Both Lieut. Carson and Capt. Wilder are cavalry officers.

Lieut. George H. Cameron, Assistant Professor of Drawing, is also going away. Lieut. Charles B. Hugadorn and Lieut. George F. Barney will start for Europe on Wednesday. Lieut. Barney will join his regiment upon his return. Capt. E. D. Smith, Lieut. R. L. Hirst, Lieut. George Montgomery, Lieut. Clement A. F. Flagler, Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, and Col. John W. Clows will all be relieved.

Cadet John M. Gurney, President of the class of '95, is the most popular cadet in his class. He entered the academy June, '91. He is the son of T. S. Gurney of Hart, Mich., and before coming to West Point attended school at the Ohio Military Academy and Olivet College. He was a page in the Michigan Senate for the sessions of '89 and '90. He was one of the stars in fourth class year, and also second class year. He will probably graduate third, thus standing a chance for the coveted Engineer Corps. He wears the Quartermaster chevrons—acknowledged to be the most desirable in the corps. He was editor in chief of the Howitzer, the cadet annual. He is interested in athletics, having played substitute tackle on the academy eleven last fall; centre rush on his class eleven, and pitcher on his class baseball team.

The military exercises began at 4:45 o'clock sharp, and continued a full hour. By direction of the Superintendent, a cavalry exhibition in the school of the troop was given. The entire class took part in the ride. The Board of Visitors occupied their usual place, northeast of the camp, and about the centre of the drill grounds. This is considered the most favorable spot for viewing the ride. Adjt. Gen. Ruggles sat with them. The General arrived on the 4:30 train, and, as he came up the hill, a salute of eleven guns greeted him.

The sound of bugles announced the approach of the troop. Capt. Parker, the cavalry instructor, led them in person. The Captain is a fine-looking man, standing over 6 feet 2, and he looked every inch the soldier, as he rode proudly at the head of his squadron. The cadets, too, looked their best. Admiring eyes were upon them, and they felt their position. As they walked their horses up the plains, a finer detachment would be hard to find. Like statues they sat upon their horses.

Many evolutions were gone through, and an exhibition of hurdle jumping was given before the final charge. Saddle girths were looked to and tightened. The command, forward march, was then given. The bugler sounded the gallop, and away dashed the troop up the plains. They charged into columns, and again into line. At last came the exciting event. Capt. Parker halted his men for a few minutes, and made a few remarks. Striking an easy canter, the troop advanced in line. When almost half way down the plains, the command "Charge!" was given. Instantly a shout went up from the on-coming host. Sabres leaped through the air and whizzed viciously as they chopped off the enemy's head. The exhibition was most realistic and successful. The cadets finished their last ride as a troop, and they rode it well.

At 6:30 the battalion appeared for dress parade in white. The Board of Visitors sat in front of the Superintendent's quarters and witnessed it. To-morrow they will see how an army can bridge a river with boats and safely cross. Pontoon bridge construction will begin at 5 o'clock.

To-night at 8 o'clock the biggest concert of the year was given in front of the hotel. The band at West Point consists of twenty-four pieces, which is really too small a number to be effective. Nineteen musicians from Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band volunteered to join the Academy Band in to-night's concert. The first part was played by the West Point Band alone, and the last by the augmented organization of forty musicians, so that the Board of Visitors could plainly understand the difference in the class of music furnished. The idea was most practical, and will no doubt result in West Point having a band which will be equal to any in the country.

The boys are singing their class songs to-night, and everything is lively on the post.

DEPARTURES FOR UROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which departs for Bremen to-day:

A.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Arnemann.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. William Balbach, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Batterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brown, Miss Minnie H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop R. Bacon, Miss K. E. Bullard, Mrs. J. Berolzheim, the Rev. W. S. Bishop, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Elio Burguera, F. W. Birtner, Consul at Maracaibo; F. W. Bach, C. A. Black.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Crawford, Mrs. A. T. Compton, Miss S. Compton, Thomas Cadwalader, Mrs. R. M. Cadwalader, Miss Alice Chittenden, D. A. Y. Chadwick.—D.—Mrs. J. Dillon, W. J. Dodd, F. De Bevoise, A. B. De Guerville.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Feil, Miss Rosa Feil, Willy Feil, Otto Feil, Prof. S. T. Ford.—G.—Mrs. J. M. Greenbaum, Arad Gerry, Miss Hess.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henkel, Miss Lilly Henkel, Mr and Mrs. Frank D. Hurtt, Mrs. Hellmann, the Misses Hellmann, Miss M. F. Hanheen, Miss Mildred Howells, Charles Hartshorne, Miss Amy Hartshorne, H. Hilliger, Miss Helen Hutchins, John Heeg, Meyer Hecht.—J.—Hugo Jaburg, Miss Ellen R. Joyce, Mrs. H. L. Johnston, Rafael Joseffy.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kentzler, Miss Koop, Miss May S. Kennedy, Dr. H. Kiefer, Miss Georgiana G. King, Ernst Koller.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Lonergan, Dr. W. J. Lusk, Miss Lusk, Miss A. H. Lusk.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McGrew, Miss Elizabeth McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Myers, John W. Myers, Mrs. L. Mayer, Miss Florence Mayer, Miss Kate Muth, Mrs. C. Meyer, Miss Tillie Meyer, Mrs. J. G. Myers, Miss Elma Myers, Miss Jeannette Myers, Miss Mackie, Mrs. Evan Morris, Miss M. Adele Morris, Miss Elizabeth C. M. Morris, Miss Anna Marseilles, Henry W. Meyer, R. K. Mygatt, Miss Nettie D. Meyer, Miss Sarah P. Meyer, Miss A. M. Mitchell, F. M. Milmine, Joseph Michaelis-Bike, J. F. McCoy, Lieut. J. F. Meigs.—N.—Mme. de Nordeim, E. A. Noonan, A. Neuman.—O.— T. Olsen.—P.—Mrs. E. E. Prussing, Miss Ella Prussing, Mrs. W. J. Prenfield, H. Preyfield, H. E. Perry, Cayelano Padilla.—R.—The Rev. F. H. Rossiter, Miss Clementine Rhodes, Count F. Reventlow, Danish Minister at Washington.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Schmidt, Miss Alma Schmidt, Miss Julia Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Scherz, Miss Lulu Scherz, John Scherz, Miss Hella Seydell, S. S. Shippen, Miss E. S. Shippen, miss Sarah F. Smiley, J. M. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Severin, J. F. Slaughter, A. A. Selkirk.—T.—Miss M. A. Tappan, C. A. Trautoetter.—V.—Mrs. R. Van Wyck, Miss Van Wyck.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallach, Mr. and Mrs. Francis White, Mrs. E. Wertheimer.—Z.—Miss Amanda Zimmermann, Dr. G. A. Zimmermann.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence: Major Clarence E. Bennett, Nineteenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. William H. Withelm, Tenth Infantry, one month; Lieut. William F. Grott, Eighteenth Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. John C. Gregg, Eighteenth Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. David L. Brainard, Second Cavalry, one month; Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Fourth Cavalry, seven days; Major John N. Hamilton, First Cavalry, four months: Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, Twentieth Infantry, four months; Lieut. William K. Jones, Sixth Infantry, seven days; Capt. Valentine McNally, Ordnance Storekeeper, three months; Lieut. George F. Barney, Second Artillery, two months.

—Board for recommending a proper ration for troops in emergencies to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Detail: Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Capt. Wilson T. Hartz, Capt. Henry Brinkerhoff, Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, Fifteenth Infantry, and Charles Woodruff, Assistant Surgeon.

—Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Detail: Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry; Lieut. Henry B. Moon, and Lieut. Ulysses G. Worrilow, Twentieth Infantry.

—Inspecting Board at United States Engineer School, Willet's Point, N. Y. Detail: Col. Henry M. Robert, Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie.

—Lieut. Col. Alexander MacKenzie, Engineer Corps, has been appointed temporary assistant to the Chief of Engineers, Washington.

—First Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, aide de camp, has been detailed Acting Adjutant General of the Department of the Colorado.

—Major Albert S. Tovar, Paymaster, has been detailed Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte.

Navy.

—Ensign W. W. Phelps has been detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Dolphin.

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

APPROVED BY THE MAYORS

Bills That Are Sanctioned by Messrs. Strong and Schieren.

SOME OF THE MEASURES DISAPPROVED

The Act Authorizing the Park Board's Work and Allowing Money for the Brooklyn Bridge.

Albany, June 3.—Mayor Strong has sent to the Governor a long list of bills with his approval, and a number which are not approved.

Among those which have the Mayor's veto is Mr. Halpin's, which proposed to increase the pay of doormen in the Police Department. The bill proposed to allow the Commissioners to grade the doormen according to their periods of service, and increase their pay to not exceeding $1,200 a year for the men in the first grade, not exceeding $1,100 for the second, and $1,000 for the third. No message accompanied the bill further than the prescribed memorandum, "Not accepted."

Another bill which the Mayor did not accept was the truck bill, of which full information has been published in The New-York Times.

The third was the bill which proposed to bring cheaper gas in cities of the first class. This measure, which was introduced by Mr. Wray of Brooklyn, applied to New-York, City, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. It had been approved by the Mayors of Brooklyn and Buffalo. No message accompanied the copy of this which came from Mayor Strong.

Mayor Strong approved Mr. Niles's bill authorizing the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to increase its appropriation by $100,000 for the purpose of an investigation into the various departments in New-York City by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The Mayor also approved the bill designed to legalize the acts of the former Board of Park Commissioners in purchasing supplies and making contracts last year, when they were spending the special appropriation of $1,000,000. It was for technical violation of law in spending this money that ex-Commissioners Straus, Bell, and Tappen were indicted about three months ago.

From Mayors Strong and Schieren were received the bill which authorizes the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn to borrow money to complete the improvements at both ends of the Brooklyn Bridge. Both Mayors approved the bill, which provides:

The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to borrow upon the faith and credit of the City of New-York, the sum of $80,000, and the Controller of the City of Brooklyn is hereby authorized and directed to borrow upon the faith and credit of the City of Brooklyn the sum of $100,000, and each Controller shall pay the sum so raised to the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The bonds to be issued for this purpose shall fall due and become payable thirty years from the date of issue, and shall bear interest not to exceed 4 per cent. per annum, and none shall be sold at less than the par value thereof. The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge shall, from time to time, by written requisition upon the Controller of each city, call from said city its proportion of the moneys required by the Trustees, and thereupon it shall be the duty of each Controller to borrow the moneys called for, and to pay the said moneys to the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, but not to exceed in the aggregate the amounts hereinbefore authorized.

Mayor Strong also returned with his approval Mr. Conkling's bill, which amends the registration law of New-York City. It requires Registration Boards to secure from those who come to register prior to an election day a statement of the facts which them to make out a statement, which will contain "his approximate age, height, and weight, the color of his hair, visible marks on the face, and other distinguishable deformities of any kind or peculiarities of voice."

The bill annexing portions of Westchester to New-York County, which Mayor Strong approved last Saturday, was received at the Executive office to-day.

THE PEDIC SOCIETY INCORPORATED

Gov. Morton Signs the Bill and Permits the Meeting of the Association.

ALBANY, June 3.—Shortly before the close of the session, the Legislature passed a bill which Assemblyman Stanchfield jocosely characterized as "a measure to promote in practical form the Trilby idea as to feet." It was afterward spoken of as "the Trilby bill." It authorizes, in brief, the incorporation of the Pedic Society of New-York, to be composed of chiropodists.

The bill became one of the thirty-day bills, and had lain on the Governor's desk since the session adjourned. Its opening section declares that it shall be lawful for the chiropodists of this State "to meet together at 1,307 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of June, 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon," and proceed to organize. To-day is the time named for the organization. The bill had not been signed this morning, and Gov. Morton was at Elberlie, to remain until to-morrow. The bill was taken to him there. He signed it and telegraphed the chiropodists at 1,307 Broadway that the bill had become a law.

This measure was backed by numerous chiropodists, who claimed it was desirable because of the number of persons who are engaged in the art or science of taking proper care of other people's feet. It was said that blood poisoning had resulted in many cases because the incompetent and unskilled had practiced this vocation. The bill, which became a law this morning, provides that this Pedic Society shall, at its first meeting, elect a board of examiners, who shall thereafter examine all applicants for a diploma from the society, and no one in this State is to be allowed to practice chiropody unless registered.

STUDENTS PAY DEARLY FOR THEIR FUN

Routed Out of Bed to Remove Obstructions They Had Placed in the Street.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 3.—A party of Rutgers students last night about eleven o'clock piled a lot of railroad ties on Somerset Street so as to block all travel over the thoroughfare. Then they retired to the Winant Dormitory, a half a block away, and awaited developments.

They came in a short time. The police were notified of the blockade and four officers were sent to investigate. The investigation completed, the police swooped down on the dormitory and routed out the students. They found everything quiet and every student in bed and asleep, or pretending to be. The police did not stop to single out the guilty ones, but aroused every inmate, and, refusing to allow the young men to dress, sent them out to put the ties where they found them.

The students objected to these summary actions, but were warned that failure to comply would result in the entire body of students being marched to the station house and locked up for disorderly conduct. There was nothing for it but compliance and the students turned out in full force and removed the ties. A crowd of idlers had gathered and made sport of the students while they worked. The task was quickly done and the police allowed the students to return to the dormitory. Those responsible for the blocking of the street are keeping very quiet and saying nothing.

J. TREADWELL RICHARDS'S SURREY UPSET

The Lawyer, Mr. Batjer, and the Coachman Injured—Mrs. Richards Escapes.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 3.—While Lawyer J. Treadwell Richards of New-York City was driving a team of spirited horses attached to a surrey under the South Street bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-night, a train passing overhead frightened the horses, and they ran away, upsetting and wrecking the surrey. Mr. Richards, his wife, Mr. Herman Batjer, and the coachman, Jacob Keiffer, were thrown to the road.

Mr. Richards was terribly cut about the head and badly injured about the body. He was removed to his home, and his condition is very serious. He is attended by two doctors. The coachman was badly hurt about the head, and was taken to the hospital. Mr. Batjer was slightly bruised. Mrs. Richards escaped unhurt.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT
"HUMIDINE"
Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 98% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN'S CASES TO TAKE PRECEDENCE

Humane Recommendations by the Last Grand Jury.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The last Grand Jury, just before its discharge, in its presentment said as follows:

"In cases where children are detained as parties in a case or as witnesses, there are special reasons for disposal of the cases without unnecessary delay. The Grand Jury have found that there are many such cases, some of them involving hardship and evil effects, which might be prevented or lessened by a rule in the District Attorney's office classing such cases for preference.

"Formerly in this city children arrested for crime were either detained in the station houses or else sent to prison, as the case might be, and when needed as witnesses were committed to the House of Detention in common with other persons whose evidence was needed by the people. Apart from the contamination to the young and the facilities afforded them for criminal knowledge, the abuses of this system were very great. Happily an amelioration in such cases has been effected through legislation forbidding such children's confinement in any prison, or in contact with criminals; and also in the admirable arrangements of The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in whose custody and care the moral and physical well-being of this class of detained persons is provided for with singular intelligence, liberality, and effectiveness. The fact remains, however, that according to the law of civilization upon which society is based, the family life is the wholesome life for the young, and the natural place for the child is the home.

"After a careful examination of its building, system, work, and records, the Grand Jury does not hesitate to commend the society as one deserving the aid of the Government, and as justly entitled to the confidence and support of its officers, of the courts, and of the public.

"The Grand Jury would, therefore, respectfully recommend to the judges of this honorable court the desirability of including in the rule which gives to the trial of prison cases a preference during the Summer months, cases where children in the custody of The New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are either detained there as witnesses, or are charged with the commission of criminal offenses.

"There seems to be no good reason why, in the first case, the children should be restrained of their liberty during the hot Summer months and separated from the family while the cause of their detention is enlarged on bail, and in the second case, although the accommodations of the society are in every respect favorable to their detention, the latter should not be unnecessarily prolonged by a preference given to the trial of adult prison cases.

"The Grand Jury further respectfully recommends to the judges of your honorable court that in all cases upon the calendars involving either the commission of offenses upon children, or their production as witnesses in behalf of the people, a daily preference should be given to the disposition of such cases, and postponements of the trials should not be permitted simply for the accommodation of counsel, or excepting for reasonable cause shown.

"Such cases necessarily involve the continual transportation of children backward and forward through the city, and also the attendance of the medical witnesses for the people, who are almost invariably required in such cases, with much discomfort to the former and with serious interference with the professional engagements of the latter, and also with possible hindrance to the prompt and complete administration of justice."

May I ask, in justice to the society, and also in furtherance of its work during the Summer, you will kindly publish this communication in a conspicuous part of your paper? It will greatly relieve the apprehension of many unfortunate parents as to undue detention of their little ones as witnesses.

ELBRIDGE T. GERRY,
President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
New-York, June 3, 1895.

Dr. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical
DISCOVERY

Cures Ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of Consumption, in all its Earlier Stages.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, *fully 98 per cent.* are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in misrepresenting them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only seemed to benefit a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain.

The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps.

Address for Book, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Fresh Interest in the Northern Pacific Reorganization.

E. D. ADAMS'S RETURN FROM EUROPE

The Chairman of the Reorganization Is Not Prepared to Tell What Is Going On—Important Negotiations Pending.

Renewed interest in the Northern Pacific reorganization was awakened in Wall Street yesterday by the return from Europe of Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee. Mr. Adams was not prepared, however, to explain just how far the negotiations for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Road had progressed, nor to what extent James J. Hill and the Great Northern will be interested in such reorganization. He said:

"I am not ready to talk about Northern Pacific matters at present. I was called abroad unexpectedly by cable, and had a conference in London with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, representatives of the Deutsche Bank, and the Great Northern interests. After that I went over to Berlin and conferred with four separate Northern Pacific committees. All I care to say now is that I have returned with full authority to continue my work in the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company."

Mr. Adams was in conference nearly all of yesterday with counsel and other persons identified with Northern Pacific affairs. There is reason to believe that several days will elapse before the pending negotiations assume a sufficiently definite shape to warrant the publication of any exact statement as to what is to be done with the property. Great Northern interests will undoubtedly play an important part in the reorganization.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, quotes James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, as saying: "The Northern Pacific is to be reorganized, and it will soon be on a sound financial basis, which will be a good thing for the Northwest country generally."

PANAMA-PACIFIC MAIL FIGHT.

A New Line of Steamers from Gulf Ports to the Isthmus Talked Of.

The severing of the traffic relations between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad promises to lead to a bitter and costly warfare between these two corporations. President Huntington of the Pacific Mail Company said, before he went to Europe, that the Panama people wanted too much, and the officers of the Panama Road now assert that Mr. Huntington's demands were too unreasonable to be considered.

An influential officer of the Panama Railroad said yesterday that the action of the Pacific Mail management had made a fight inevitable, and the Panama people proposed to make their end of the fight as hot as possible. They did not propose to stop at competition with the Pacific Mail Company, but they would probably put on a line of steamers between the Gulf ports and the isthmus, to compete with the Southern Pacific line, which they regard as Mr. Huntington's pet interest.

"We shall fight this thing out to the end," said the Panama Railroad officer, "and I am satisfied that we stand a very good chance of winning. We may have to put on boats enough to compete with each of the Pacific Mail Company's steamers on the Pacific coast. If such a step is deemed advisable, it will be taken promptly."

Extensions of City Lines.

ALBANY, June 3.—Certificates of extensions of their lines were filed by the following New-York City railroads with the Secretary of State to-day:

Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, to operate a new branch, commencing with the company's existing road, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, westerly upon One Hundred and Ninth Street 450 feet, to connect with a branch of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company.

Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, commencing at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street, easterly on One Hundred and Ninth Street 450 feet, to connect with a branch of the Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 38,909 tons, as compared with 47,213 tons in the previous week. The Pittsburg and Fort Wayne carried 7,995 tons, the Grand Trunk 5,432 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,007 tons, the Lake Shore 3,998 tons, the Erie Railway 3,846 tons, the Nickel Plate 3,281 tons, the Pan-Handle 3,116 tons, the Big Four 2,800 tons, the Michigan Central 2,542 tons, and the Wabash 1,871 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS

—A successful trial trip of the new cable road up Prospect Mountain, Lake George, was made last Sunday. A car containing about fifty people, including Rose Coghlan and her husband, State Treasurer Colvin, and others interested in the company, made the trip up the 2,000-foot elevation. The road, which is similar to one running up the Catskill Mountains, will be open for business next Saturday.

—Secretary of the Interior Smith has approved the following grants of lands to railroads: Central Pacific Railroad, 109,293 acres in California; Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, 884 acres in Mississippi; South and North Alabama Railroad, 1,964 acres in Alabama, and Northern Pacific Railroad, 6,189 acres in Washington.

—President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railway has contracted with the Carnegie Steel Company for thirty-five miles of eighty-pound steel rails, to be laid between Salamanca and Elmira.

—John Herrick of Chicago has resigned as counsel to the Chicago and Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee, and will hereafter act only as counsel to Receiver A. L. Hopkins.

—A special meeting of Missouri Pacific stockholders will be held in St. Louis on the 12th inst. to take action on the proposed issue of bonds to replace the floating indebtedness.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the fourth week of May were $716,670; for the corresponding week of 1894, $749,235; decrease, $32,565.

—There has been deposited with the Atchison Reorganization Committee $72,000,000 of the 4 per cent. bonds and $35,000,000 of the second mortgage bonds.

—Thomas Brown of the Bank of California has been elected President of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

—William Checkley Shaw of Baltimore has been elected President of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad.

—For the quarter ended March 31 the Wagner Palace Car Company reports net earnings of $168,004.

—Thomas M. King, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in New-York yesterday.

—Reading's total coal shipments last week are reported as 217,000 tons.

THE WORK OF A HARMLESS LUNATIC

A Supposed Infernal Machine Proves to be an Innocent Box.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—A supposed infernal machine received in the mail at the First National Bank to-day, and opened by the police, was found to contain articles purporting to be signs of the coming of Christ. The box was evidently shipped from Ottawa, Ill., and the various writings attached bore the signature: "Sarah Halloway Dodge, a Prophet of God."

On the outside was this inscription: "Down with the idols in China, for the Lord's hand is in the battle. You are

HE SPEAKS FOR WESSELF

Gunsberg Thinks Him Innocent of the Harris Murder.

WILL PROSECUTE HIM FOR FORGERY

Nothing Damaging Brought Out Against the Prisoner to Connect Him with the Killing of the Butler.

Alexander Gunsberg, an insurance agent at 435 West Twenty-seventh Street, who caused the arrest of Charles Wesself on the suspicion that he might be connected with the murder of Ferdinand Harris, the negro butler of M. C. D. Borden, told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that, in his opinion, Wesself had nothing to do with the crime.

"I am the man," he said, "who caused the arrest, and to me would belong the $10,000 reward. But I believe Wesself to be innocent, and could not take any blood-money.

"Wesself has not been identified sufficiently to even hold him on suspicion. The complaint against him is of a different nature. I shall try to have him convicted on a charge of forgery, but I do not see how they can possibly convict him for or connect him with the Harris murder."

Wesself has been living for some time with Gunsberg. He was arrested on Sunday on the evidence given by Gunsberg, who said that Wesself had acted suspiciously on the day of the murder. He came in drenched with rain and seemed nervous. Gunsberg did not think of this, however, until he found out that Wesself had forged a check, using Gunsberg's name. He thereupon told the police of the forgery, and added that Wesself corresponded with the description of one of the Harris murderers.

Charles Smith, Sheppard Knapp's coachman, and Albert Volkert of 2,908 Third Avenue, both of whom saw two men leave the Borden house on the day of the murder, were taken to the station house on Sunday night to identify Wesself. Acting Capt. Lynch lined up twelve men, the prisoner among them, and asked Smith and Volkert to pick out Wesself. Smith succeeded in doing so, but only because, as he has since explained, he had previously been shown a picture of the man.

Wesself was arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court on a charged of forgery.

One check was found in Wesself's pocket when he was arrested. It was drawn to the order of Gunsberg, by Edward Tauney of 226 Hundson Street, and was for $45. Tauney was in court. He said that shortly after half-past seven on the night of May 27, (the day of the murder,) Wesself came to him with a check for $56 on the Shoe and Leather Bank, drawn by one John Johnson, in favor of Alexander Gunsberg. Wesself told Tauney that Mr. Gunsberg had given him the check and sent him to pay a bill which Gunsberg owend Tauney. The latter had no money with him at the time, and gave Gunsberg a check for $45. Subsequently the check on the Shoe and Leather Bank was returned marked "no account."

After hearing these facts Justice Taintor ordered the prisoner taken back, and told Acting Capt. Lynch to make out the complaint.

At the conclusion of the hearing on the forgery charge, Justice Taintor had Wesself brought before him charged with complicity in the Harris murder.

Sergt. Lynch announced that he had tried to get Katie Murphy, the servant who saw the two men who shot Harris, to come to court, and had sent to Mr. Borden, her employer, but that he had received word from the latter that he would have nothing to do with the case, unless it was in the hands of the men in the Central Office.

Gunsberg said that Wesself had come home on the afternoon of the murder very wet. That was literally all the evidence there was against the prisoner, except that he was not in the house at the time the murder was committed.

Neither Smith nor Volkert could identify Wesself. In fact they both differed in their description of the men whom they saw running from Mr. Borden's house on the day of the murder. The only point on which they could agree was in the height of the man whom Wesself is supposed to resemble. Smith said that the short man he saw was much heavier than Wesself.

Volkert said that he was in Miller's saloon on Park Avenue, between Fifty-first and Forty-second Streets, between 1:30 and 2 o'clock on the day of the murder. He saw two men in, one tall and slim, and the other very much shorter, and they announced that "a nigger's just been murdered up in Fifty-sixth Street."

The witness said positively that Wesself was not one of the men in question and that he had never seen him before.

The police had proved that Wesself had got wet on the day of the murder, and that he was of the same statute as one of the men seen coming out of the house immediately after the killing.

Wesself was held by Justice Traintor in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of forgery, and on the other charge, that of being implicated in the murder of Harris was held without bail to await the further investigations of Capt. Lynch.

WHISKY TRUST RECEIVER WINS

The Reorganization Will Now Be Carried Out Under the Laws of Some Other State Than Illinois.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Judge Showalter, in the United States Court, to-day handed down a decision in the demurrer of the Reorganization Committee of the Whisky Trust to the bill of injunction of the Central Loan and Trust Company for an injunction under the bond mortgage.

The court held that the property in the hands of the receiver was being conserved, and that it was subject to the mortgage lien; that there was no allegation that the receiver should not conserve the property. The court therefore refused the injunction prayed for.

The court also refused to appoint a separate receiver for the bondholders as requested, his ground for refusal being that the present receiver of the property was taking good care of it, and should not be interfered with.

Lawyer Meyer, counsel for the New-York stockholders and the Reorganization Committee, gave notice at the conclusion of the reading of the decision that he would ask the court for an order for a judicial sale, as provided for in the resolution recently passed at the meeting of the stockholders, some time this week.

This means that the company will shortly be entirely reorganized under the laws of some other State, and that it need no longer fear an adverse ruling by the Supreme Court on the action of the lower court, which declared the trust illegal under the laws of Illinois.

Gov. Morton Authorizes a Sea Wall.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., June 3.—Gov. Morton has signed the bill appropriating $10,000 with which to build a stone wall to prevent the seas from washing away the highway between the villages of East Marion and Orient.

The sea was gradually washing away the shores here, and it was feared by Long Islanders that Orient would be in a few years cut off entirely from the main land. During one of the heavy storms last Winter the waters from the Sound and bay washed across this strip of land. Senator Cantor of New-York, who has a Summer residence at Orient, assisted in passing the bill.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, FINE CHINA AND GLASS, EDDY REFRIGERATORS, WATER FILTERS AND COOLERS, CEDAR AND CAMPHORWOOD CHESTS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

ALDERMEN IN A WRANGLE

The Brooklyn Board Discussed Sunday Ball Playing and the Lie Given to Alderman Guilfoyle.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen had an extremely lively session yesterday afternoon, and several times members of the board were accused of not telling the truth. President Wallace was compelled to call the Aldermen to order for the unparliamentary manner in which they were conducting themselves.

In the report of the Committee on Parks and Bridges, on Alderman Guilfoyle's resolution, authorizing the Park Commission to allow the parade ground at Prospect Park to be opened for ball playing on Sundays, a majority report, signed by Aldermen Leich, Droge, and Vollmer, was presented. It asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Alderman McGarry presented a minority report, favoring the use of the parade ground on the Sabbath for ball playing.

Alderman Haubert moved that both reports be referred back to the committee, but the motion was lost, as Alderman Cohn suggested that the matter be discussed and decided.

"Alderman Leich, the Chairman of the committee," said Alderman Guilfoyle, "has endeavored to make a political issue of this matter. No one else did. I offered the resolution because I believe it is for the benefit of the masses. There should be no politics in it. I hope the members of this board are not so narrowminded or bigoted as to be led by one member who desires to make it a Republican issue."

"The gentleman from the Fifth Ward," said Alderman Leich, "is talking claptrap buncomb. No person but himself ever suggested politics in the matter."

"Our party, the Democratic Party," said Alderman McGarry, "stands in favor of thte masses as against the classes. This resolution is in favor of the masses of laboring men, who want to enjoy themselves on the Sabbath."

"It is not a Republican measure to play ball on Sunday," said Alderman Cary. "Republicans are brought up to keep the Sabbath, and not to play ball. If we should pass the resolution, I believe that some judgment would follow."

The motion to refer back to the committee was lost by a vote of 13 to 4.

Alderman Guilfoyle then moved that the minority report be adopted.

The vote was then taken, and the report was lost by 11 to 8. Those voting in favor of the report to allow ball playing were Aldermen Cohn, Dunn, Guilfoyle, Hennessey, McGarry, and Roeder—6.

Those who opposed were Aldermen Cary, Clark, Droge, Hambert, Hess, Jahn, Leich, Vollmer, Walkley, Wallace, and Wallach—8.

Alderman Guilfoyle then said that at the meeting of the committee, Alderman Leich had said that the Republican Party could not foster any such measure, and had it not been for this statement and bringing politics into play, the motion would have been adopted. He said: "Everybody who was in this room knows that I speak the truth."

"You do not," chimed in Alderman Cary; "no such statement was made."

"It was," said Alderman Guilfoyle, becoming angry.

"That is not true," said Alderman Droge. "I never made any such statement," said Alderman Leich; "but Alderman Guilfoyle did, and tried to put the words in my mouth."

"Alderman Leich is stating what he knows is absolutely untrue," said Alderman Guilfoyle, "and I can prove it."

"You cannot," said Alderman Droge, "and you know you can't."

FARMERS KILLED BY LIGHTNING

A Railroad Station Destroyed—Hailstones Five Inches in Circumference Reported from Connecticut.

READING, June 3.—In a thunderstorm at Plowville, in the southern end of Berks County, Sunday afternoon, Webster Ziegler, aged fifteen, and George James, aged forty-five, were killed by lightning. John Hoyer, Harrison Ziegler, John Eshelman, and Jonas Hartz were stunned. The men were on the porch of the Plowville hotel. The bolt entered at the roof and went thence to the barroom, and through the open door to the porch.

Webster Ziegler was sitting in an arm chair. His shoes were torn from his feet. George James stood on the edge of the porch, watching his horse. His wife and children had just entered the hotel. The injured were all rendered unconscious, and were found lying near by.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 3.—During the heavy thunderstorm this afternoon the Plainville railroad station was struck by lightning, and two men were prostrated by the shock. The building was not much damaged, and the men recovered in a few minutes.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3.—A violent hailstorm broke over Bristol at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon and lasted about fifteen minutes. Hailstones five inches in circumference fell and did much damage, stripping trees of foliage and breaking glass. The house of John Susser was struck by lightning and Mrs. Suesser was prostrated by the shock.

BURTON, Ontario, June 3.—A terrific hail and wind storm, lasting fifteen minutes, visited the northern portion of Prince Edward County this afternoon. Three schooners in Big Bay were stripped clean of their canvas and otherwise damaged. At Cornwall Point, a Summer resort, about twenty cottages were more or less damaged. No loss of life has been reported. Crops and early fruit were badly damaged by the hail.

A Picnic of German Women.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 3.—A feature of the celebration of Pfingsten, the German festival held here to-day at Freygang's pavilion, was the picnic of the Woodland Circle, No. 215, Companions of the Forest, a lodge composed entirely of women. The members conducted the affair without any male assistance, save the orchestra. The affair was in charge of the following women:

Mrs. J. C. Delemont, floor manager; Mrs. Adel Rohner, assistant; Mrs. Bertha Ziorlein, Mrs. Anna Cassidy, and Mrs. Lizzie Metzger, Floor Committee; Mrs. Bella Zodd, Miss Rose Koch, Miss Lizzie Hosing, Mrs. Mabel Smith, Mrs. Lizzie Madden, Reception Committee; Miss Kate Schrader, Miss Mamie Buser, Miss Clara Kessebing, Miss Lizzie Bender, and Miss Susie Huber, Committee of Arrangements.

Perjured in a Divorce Case.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3.—The divorce suit of William Baer of Paterson, before Chancellor McGill, in which Samuel C. Messenger, an officer of the Riverside Railroad, was named as co-respondent, and in which Mr. Messenger had made an affidavit affirming his guilt and reciting particulars, was called to-day.

Mrs. Baer's counsel presented a second affidavit from Mr. Messenger, setting forth that his first affidavit was false, and that he had "made it in the hope of restoring peace and harmony between complainant and his wife."

The Chancellor sent the case to the Prosecutor of Passaic County, and made an allowance of $40 for counsel fees, and gave Mrs. Baer $6 a week alimony and permission to see her child at proper intervals. He said he would not decide the child's custody until all the evidence had been heard.

His Hand Torn Off.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 3.—Nicholas Rhodish, an Austrian laborer at Sage's brickyard, while working near the molding machines to-day had his hand caught in the machinery and torn off. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. His arm will have to be amputated.

SHEER PLAN OF VALKYRIE

Her Hull Is All On the Top of the Water and Resembles a Canoe.

THE BOW OF EXTRAORDINARY POWER

Watson Said to Have Given Her a Bronze Centreboard—The Keel Is Thin and Carries 100 Tons of Lead.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 25.—Valkyrie III. of her dynasty is being launched here to-day from the dockyard slip of her builders, Messrs. D. & W. Henderson of the Anchor Line. When it was said that the new Valkyrie could easily carry the hull of the Britannia inside, the mark was kept inside. This new cutter might not take in the tapering of the Britannia's floor into her hull, but otherwise the new cutter would allow for a good deal of packing between the Britannia's skin and her own.

The hull of the new Valkyrie is all on the top of the water, and presents forward a bow of extraordinary power. Indeed, her hull proper presents the form of the biggest and most powerful canoe the world has yet seen.

It might be objected that too little of it was immersed for any lateral resistance, but the lateral resistance is all right, and left entirely to the fin, or, more properly, the heel, of the cutter. Since no one can obtain permission to get on board, much suspicion has been raised as to American appliances for checking a big roll of a lee running sea when the wind fails. Remembering what happened to the Thistle when she was carried to leeward in an Atlantic roll without enough of wind in New-York Bay, while the Volunteer's centreboard, suddenly dropped, held her, the impression is that Mr. Watson has a bronze centre plate, which can be dropped through a slot in the keel when wanted.

Mr. Watson is on his third trial to wrest the America's Cup from its possessors, and it is not likely he will leave a stone unturned to achieve victory, and no American will blame him for resorting to any fair device.

In this country, as in yours, a class exist which would pray for victory at any cost of honor or honesty, but Mr. Watson gets no inspiration from this class, who are hugging themselves over the wild and impossible suspicion that the new Valkyrie is having some sort of an electric engine fitted in her after cabin which will force the sea through something like a lavatory pipe and so push the cutter ahead in calm weather.

But trickery is so closely allied to lunacy that no heed is paid to the aberrations of these strategists. Since Mr. Watson has designed some of our fastest steam yachts, unusually clever people imagine he may include in his disign the assistance of machinery.

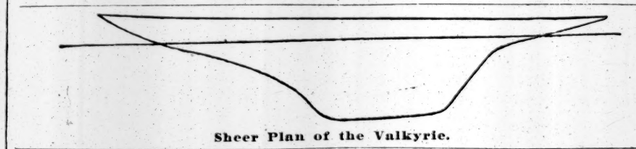
The newspapers here have fallen on the transparent device of publishing what are called the "official" dimensions of the Valkyrie, and of course the general public buys the paper with the largest show of "official" dimensions. Among the canards adrift is one giving the Valkyrie's load water-line, on which her racing measurement depends, at 80 feet. If this is so, it is a very small stroke of Mr. Watson's, since the faintest gust in her canvas that will cant her two planks under will give her 90 feet, and a heavier gust perhaps 100 feet of load water-line. With the tremendous and unmeasured overhangs, some evasion of the measurement would be inevitable.

If Mr. Watson has been really shortening his water line, it must be because your rule of measurement holds canvas cheaper than ours does, and he will not object to the Ailsa beating the new Valkyrie here, so long as she beats your Defender. This, of course, means that the new Valkyrie will carry much more canvas than the Vigilant could carry, and the Valkyrie has been built to carry it.

A more powerful cutter above water I have never seen, the difficulty being, I suspect, to keep her spars from going over the side. Mr. Fife senior had a look at the new Valkyrie yesterday, and his well-accustomed and critical eye led to his remarking: "What a tremendous bow she has!"

The Valkyrie's keel or fin is very thin, but still a deal thicker than a centreboard, and carries, it is said, a lead keel weighing about 100 tons. Her midship draught must be about eighteen feet, with some shallower draught aft. Her sternpost is not so much cut as the Ailsa's. In the meantime, only the lead keel is coppered, and it is rumored that she will be varnished with the finest quality of black varnish, on which a coating of black lead will be polished. But this is doubtful.

The Marquis of Ailsa and other Earls had a look at the Valkyrie yesterday. Several titled ladies, including a Duchess, were also present at what was strictly a private view



Sheer Plan of the Valkyrie.

NEW-YORK'S FIFTIETH REGATTA

To be Sailed Down the Bay a Week from Next Thursday.

The fiftieth annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will be sailed on Thursday, June 13. Messrs. S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell, the Regatta Committee, have published the regulations for the races.

The classification will be as follows: Schooners—Class 1, all over 95 feet; Class 2, not over 95 and over 85 feet; Class 3, not over 85 and over 75 feet; Class 4, not over 75 and over 65 feet; Class 5, not over 65 feet racing length. Single-Masted Vessels and Yawls—Class 1, all over 80 feet racing length; Class 2, not over 80 and over 70 feet; Class 3, not over 70 and over 60 feet; Class 4, not over 60 and over 55 feet; Class 5, not over 55 and over 50 feet; Class 6, not over 50 feet all racing length.

The prizes offered are: In each class, two-hundred-dollar cup for first, if two or more start; seventy-five-dollar cup for second, if four or more start; in each class, cruising trim, seventy-five-dollar cup for first, if two or more start; fifty-dollar cup for second, if four or more start. The definitive cruising trim is at least one anchor on the bow with cable bent; cruising complement of boats carried; cruising deck, cabin, and galley stay. Ten minutes later a second gun will be fired, the blue peter lowered, and a red ball will be hoisted in its place. And this will be the start for single-masted vessels. Five minutes later a third gun will be fired, (handicap time for single-masted vessels,) the ball will be lowered, and two red balls will be hoisted in its place. And this will be the start for schooners. Ten minutes later a fourth gun will give their handicap time, and the balls will come down.

Yachts sailing the race must carry their private signals at the main peak and display their numbers on each side of the mainsail, as near the middle of the sail as possible, and just above the upper reef band. These numbers can be obtained from the Superintendent at the clubhouse. Yachts not entered will keep to leeward and behind the contestants, and will be careful not to interfere with them in any way, particularly at the turning points.

The iron steamboat Taurus, provided for members and guests of the club, will leave Pier No. 1 (iron Steamboat Company's pier) Hudson River at 10:15 punctually, and will touch at the same point after the regatta.

AILSA AND NIAGARA BEATEN.

Britannia Won the Race for Big Yachts Off Harwich.

LONDON, June 3.—Bright sunshine and a light southerly breeze were the conditions of the weather on the occasion of the beginning of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta at Harwich to-day. The harbor was crowded with yachts of every rig and hundreds of other craft containing spectators.

The first match was open to all yachts exceeding a rating of forty; first prize, £60; second prize, £20. The course was from Harwich Harbor around the Bell Buoy, thence to the Shipwash Lightship, (leaving the Cork Lightship on the starboard hand,) round the Sunk Lightship to the Cork Lightship, passing outside the Cork Sand Buoy, round the Bell Buoy, and finishing in Harwich Harbor between the committee boat and Felixstowe Pier.

This match was started with an increasing southerly wind. The Britannia was first to cross the line, which she did at exactly 10 o'clock. The Ailsa crossed some seconds astern of the Britannia. Both boats had their mainsails, topsails, foresails, and flying jibs set. The Britannia continued leading, and as the yachts rounded the Bell Buoy, Capt. Carter took advantage of the ebb tide and hugged the languard shore. Both boats then lowered the foresails they were carrying, and big foresails were substituted. The Britannia was leading by several seconds when the yachts passed the Sunk Lightship.

The Britannia held the lead throughout the race. The time of passing the Shipwash Lightship was: Britannia, 1:10:41; Ailsa, 1:10:45.

The Britannia returned to the finish line in Harwich Harbor in dashing style, increasing her lead and passing the committee boat at 2:09:42, the Ailsa finishing at 3:02:14. The Prince of Wales, in yachting costume, was standing in the companionway of the Britannia as she came home, and was loudly cheered at the finish, raising his cap in acknowledgment of the compliment to himself and his boat.

The match for yachts exceeding five and not exceeding twenty rating, over a course from the harbor around the Cork Lightship and a mark in the Wallet, thence back and around a mark in Orwell, twice around, a distance of twenty-two miles, for a prize of £25, had seven starters, the Niagara, Inyoni, Luna, Audrey, Stephanie, Mimosa, and Dragon. The Niagara had the best of the start, being furthest to the windward. Each boat had all her canvas set. It seemed a very pretty race, the boats crossing the line almost even, but at the Bell Buoy the Niagara fell into fifth place, which position she held upon returning to the harbor.

The race was very exciting, the Audrey and the Niagara coming up to the committee boat close together. The Niagara forged ahead for a few seconds, and it looked as though she might win, but the Audrey, catching the breeze, went to the front, and won by 10 seconds.

The times taken at the finish were: Audrey, 4:07:35; Niagara, 4:08:05; Stephanie, 4:08:07; Dragon, 4:09:34; Luna, 4:09:54. The Inyoni and Mimosa gave up and did not finish.

Mr. Howard Gould's new twenty-rater Niagara was laid ashore on Saturday to ascertain if she had sustained any damage to her fin in grounding at Felixstowe Pier. It was found that nothing was wrong with her.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, June 3.—Passed east: Steam yachts Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Lorna, William L. Stow; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Katrina, Henry F. Noyes.

Passed west: Steam yacht Emeline, Stephen W. Roach; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Forget-Me-Not, William H. Butler; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Now Then, J. Edward Addicks, and Ruby. Schooner yacht Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and sloop yacht Vigilant, George J. Gould.

Left here for New-York: Steam yachts Viking, H. A. Hutchins, and Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix.

Came to anchor here from Larchmont: Schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, and cutter yacht Ventura, Joseph F. H. Porter.

Cutter yacht Colonia, C. Oliver Iselin, left here this afternoon and anchored at New-Rochelle.

Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan, was hauled up at Piepgras's yard to clean and paint.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, June 3.—Commodore Kohn's schooner yacht The Azella is anchored off the Pavonia Yacht Club, at its Summer quarters here.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 3.—Arrived.—Sloop yacht Vixen, New-York Yacht Club, J. C. Richards, from Bay Ridge for Newport; steamers Narwahl, C. H. Osgood, and Fedaima, F. L. Osgood, both New-York Yacht Club.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The following is the schedule of events arranged by the Brooklyn Yacht Club for the season: June 10, thirty-eighth annual regatta; June 16, handicap scrub races; June 23, cruise to Sandy Hook, for manoeuvring; June 30, to Elm Tree Light Beach, for athletic games and lunch; July 4, dress ship at anchor, and illumination in the evening; July 7, to the Horseshoe, for manoeuvring and lunch; July 14; handicap scrub races; July 21, to Prince's Bay; July 28, Shore House, Bergen Point, for club midsummer dinner; Aug. 4, Atlantic Highlands, N. Y. C.; Aug 11, handicap scrub races; Aug. 18, to Ruffle Bar, to meet Canarsie Yacht Club; Aug. 25, fleet manoeuvring, single-handed small boat racing, and gig races in Gravesend Bay; Aug. 31, to Great Kills, to rendezvous and lie all night; Sept. 1, to leave Great Kills at 5 A. M., breakfast at Keyport, and anchor for the night at Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury River; Sept. 2, athletic games on shore, and leave for clubhouse at 2 P. M.; Sept. 8, parade around international races, and seamanship drill by signal on return to anchorage; Sept. 15, to Great Kills; Sept. 22, final handicap scrub races; Sept. 29, final parade and manoeuvring.

—The Knickerbocker Yacht Club will offer a special prize for the new thirty-four-foot class at the annual regatta of the club, which will be held next Saturday. Entries will close with O. H. Chellborg, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, 1 Broadway, New-York, at noon on the 6th. About twenty-five entries in the different classes have already been received.

—William Skinner & Sons of Baltimore launched the hull of a large wooden steam yacht for Mr. A. Chaudon of New-York on Saturday. The new vessel was christened Anita by Miss Mattie Skinner. Engines of the triple-expansion type have been built for her, with the boilers and other machinery.

—The schooner yacht Elsemarie, J. Berre King, and the sloop Wizard, William Hester, are on the ways of the Greenpoint Basin and Construction Company being painted and fitted out for the season.

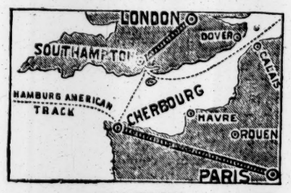
—The schooner yacht Ariel arrived yesterday from Annapolis, Md., having left there on Thursday last. Ex-Commodore Hill, her owner, is on board.

—The Trilby and the Culmbacher of the Undine Fishing Club fleet sailed a match race on Jamaica Bay. The Trilby won.

—The steam yacht Embla, J. H. Hanan, will be fitted out at Tebo's this week and go into commission on June 15.

—The steam yacht Nourmahal, John J. Astor, is to be painted white this season at Tebo's.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.



NOTICE.

On and after July 1st, 1895, the Twin-Screw Express Steamers of the Hamburg-American Line will touch at CHERBOURG in France on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Special trains, making the run between CHERBOURG and PARIS in a little over six hours, will connect with the Hamburg - American steamers. The new service offers unsurpassed advantages to passengers to and from PARIS, as it saves them the discomforts of a Channel trip, and gives the opportunity of crossing the Atlantic in TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS on a short route direct to a Continental port.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, New-York.

POND'S EXTRACT

ANTISEPTIC, COOLING, COMFORTING.

NEW-YORKS DID NOT SCORE.

Pittsburg Found Rusie an Easy Mark in the Seventh.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 3; New-York, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Cleveland, 9; Baltimore, 8.
Louisville, 7; Washington, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Pittsburg	23	12	.657
Cincinnati	20	14	.588
Cleveland	20	14	.588
Chicago	21	15	.583
Philadelphia	18	13	.581
Baltimore	16	12	.571
Boston	16	12	.571
New-York	15	17	.469
Brooklyn	14	17	.452
Washington	13	20	.394
St. Louis	12	23	.343
Louisville	6	25	.194

The disorganized team of baseball players that represent New-York in the National League played a wretched game of ball against the Pittsburg nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. About 1,000 people went up to see the "coal heavers" trounce the alleged Giants.

The game was essentially a fight between the pitchers, the star performers of the two teams, Rusie and Hawley, doing the work. There was no batting to speak of in any part of the game, the home team having but three scattering hits to their credit, which was just half the number made by the visitors. Under such circumstances it was not surprising that there was very little enthusiasm manifested by any one.

There was a lot of gossip floating about the grounds during the game, one feature of which was to the effect that the New-York club was to be entirely reorganized from top to bottom in order to prevent the nine from finishing at the tail end of the list instead of at the head, as it did a year ago. Knauss, who has been released by the New-York management, has been secured by Barnie, to play with the Scranton team. Colcolough, an extra pitcher, has been released by Pittsburg, and Syracuse has secured the services of Mulvey.

The Pittsburg managers have protested the game played with Brooklyn on Decoration Day, and which they lost by a score of 11 to 3. The protest is based on the erroneous decision of Umpire Murray in declaring Donovan out at second base, after the game had been interrupted.

Pittsburg's players were in splendid fielding form, and not an error was charged against them in yesterday's contest. They did all the batting and run-getting, also, scoring their three runs in the seventh inning. Bierbauer opened proceedings then by smashing a ball to right centre for a clean hit. After Cross had been disposed of on a fly hit to Doyle, Sugden was hit by a pitched ball, and went to second. A hit by Hawley for two bases sent Bierbauer home and Sugden to third. A single by Donovan scored Sugden, and Hawley got home on the throw-in, Wilson failing to hold the ball. That ended the run-getting. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Cl'gm'n, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0		
Stenzel, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Smith, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Bierba'r, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0		
Sugden, c.	1	2	5	1	0		
Hawley, p.	1	2	0	2	0		
Total	3	6	27	10	0		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0		
Doyle, 2b.	0	1	4	2	2		
V'n H't'n, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Stafford, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Wilson, c.	0	0	6	2	1		
Rusie, p.	0	0	1	0	3		
Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	2	0		
*Bannon	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	27	12	3		

*Batted in Fuller's place in ninth inning.

New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; New-York, 2. Two-base hit—Hawley. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 2; off Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Hawley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Sugden. Stolen bases—Smith, Bierbauer, Hawley. Double play—Rusie, Davis, and Wilson. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

BROOKLYN'S ERRORLESS GAME.

St. Louis Ball Players Beaten by Three Runs at Eastern Park.

The St. Louis team did not have so easy a time against the Brooklyns yesterday. After the severe beating they gave the New-Yorks on Saturday they almost thought they were playing championship ball. Gumbert, however, disabused them of this idea. He held the St Louis down to eight hits, which netted 2 runs. Ehret, for the St. Louis, pitched good ball, and the Brooklyns only made five hits, but three errors by the visitors proved costly, and so 5 runs were netted. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf.	0	0	1	0	2		
Cooley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Miller, 3b.	1	2	3	2	0		
Connor, 1b.	1	2	9	1	0		
Peitz, c.	0	1	7	2	0		
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0		
Ely, ss.	0	1	2	0	0		
Dowd, rf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Ehret, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	8	24	12	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	1	0	4	6	0		
Latcher, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0		
Tredway, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	3	0		
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	6	3		
Anderson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Crim, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Gumbert, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	5	5	27	14	0		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 0; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Ehret, 3; off Gumbert, 1. Struck out—By Ehret, 3. Home run—Connor. Two-base hit—Connor. Stolen bases—Griffin, La Chance. Double plays—Peitz and Miller; Quinn, Ely, and Connor. Hit by pitched ball—By Ehret, 1. Umpire—Mr. Long. Attendance—2,000.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0—7
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Hutchinson, Terry, and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4—8
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—9

Base hits—Baltimore, 11; Cleveland, 9. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Esper, Hoffer, and Clarke; Wallace, O'Connor, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—4
Louisville	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0—7

Base hits—Washington, 9; Louisville, 14. Errors—Washington, 2; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Cunningham and Welch. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Pennsylvania, 11; Washington, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The University of Pennsylvania had no trouble in defeating Washington College this afternoon by the score of 11 to 4. Score:

Pennsylvania	3	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	2—11
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—4

Base hits—Pennsylvania, 12; Washington, 5. Errors—Pennsylvania, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—Dickson and Renning; Burriss and Zarfoss.

Wesleyan, 14; Amherst, 4.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 3.—Wesleyan easily defeated Amherst here to-day. The game was marked by the hard hitting of both teams. Score:

Wesleyan	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	1	1—14
Amherst	1	0	0	0

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Trigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 59th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charlotte Corday.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:00—Forget-Me-Not and in the Season.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. St. Louis.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
SIERRA GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Der Oberstiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	76	53	6 P. M.	72	70
6 A. M.	77	54	9 P. M.	61	66
9 A. M.	84	59	11 P. M.	62	65
12 M.	88	66	12 P. M.	61	65
4 P. M.	76	71			

Average temperature yesterday.....78
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Thunder showers, warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

QUALITIES OF POLICE MAGISTRATES

Mayor Strong is expected this week to appoint the five Judges of the new Court of Special Sessions and the nine city magistrates who are to take the places of the present Police Justices on the 1st of July. He has the opportunity of transforming completely the administration of justice in our inferior courts of criminal jurisdiction, and as his appointments are likely to fix the character of those courts for the next ten years, the importance of his choice of men for these places can hardly be overestimated.

He has had many applications and much backing of candidates by their friends and by politicians, but very little pressure has been exerted or advice tendered in behalf of the public, whose concern it chiefly is. He has been left uncommonly free to exercise his own judgment, so far as public sentiment is concerned, and little is known of his purposes, except that he has been quoted as saying that he wished to appoint the best lawyers that could be induced to take the places.

It may be desirable to have lawyers as police magistrates, but it does not follow that the best lawyers will make the best magistrates. In fact, there are other qualities much more important than professional learning and experience. There have been most excellent Police Justices who were not lawyers at all, and the principal use of the requirement that the new magistrates shall be members of the bar is that it gives some assurance that they will be men of intelligence, training, and standing of some kind, and not mere ward politicians.

But in meeting this requirement, other qualifications of still greater importance should not be overlooked. No amount of legal learning will be amiss, but the amount really necessary in disposing of petty criminal cases is very small and easily acquired, while the knowledge of human nature and the tact in dealing with it which are desirable have no definite limit. Education may not disqualify a man for the police bench, but lack of knowledge of the class of people who will mostly come before him and of sympathy for their lot in life will go far to do so.

It ought not to be necessary to say that personal integrity is essential in any man intrusted with the discretion of a police magistrate. Personal character and presence will count for much, but above all there should be patience, sympathy, and a ready tact in dealing with human failings. The qualities most to be sought for in making the choice of city magistrates from a long list of applicants or of candidates are not legal learning and standing at the bar, but those personal characteristics which enable a man to do prompt and substantial justice in dealing in an off-hand way with the small offenses and delinquencies of human society.

WHAT FREE COINAGE WOULD DO.

Two gentlemen of exceptional authority have recently addressed the American public on the subject of bimetallism, and both, without intending so to do, have thrown a good deal of light on the American situation and on the questions actually pending here. One is Count von Mirbach, member of the Prussian House of Lords and also of the German Reichstag. He discusses, in The North American Review for June, Germany's attitude as to a bimetallic union, and especially as to the international conference on which the Agrarians in Prussia have set their hearts. He says: "The controlling consideration lies in the action of England. The decision of leading German statesmen depends first of all upon England's attaching herself to a bimetallic union." "It is wholly useless at present to go into the question of 'with or without England,' inasmuch as the circles in Germany with whom the power of ultimate decision rests would under no circumstances declare for a bimetallic union without England."

He then discusses the probable course of the United States, and especially the coining of silver and the practical adoption of silver monometallism. "Then," he declares, "we would be confronted with differences in value which would threaten us much more seriously than the present conditions. Then there would really remain no other course than to close ourselves up hermetically against America." Perhaps the silver men will heed this warning from one of their own friends. We sent to Germany in 1894 some $90,000,000 worth of exports. It is a big market to have "hermetically closed up."

Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, contributes to the same magazine an article on the advantages and disadvantages of the silver standard in Mexico. The chief advantage, as he thinks, is that "the silver standard and currency encourages very materially, while other leading commercial nations have the single gold standard, the increase of exports of domestic products, because the expense of producing them—wages, rents, taxes, &c., are paid for in silver, and therefore their cost, as compared with their market value, is considerably less than that of similar articles produced or raised in single gold standard countries." This advantage is gained only while wages and other elements of cost remain low. If we of the United States shall go into the unlimited independent coinage of 50 cents' worth of silver into a legal-tender dollar, the laborers are the one class of creditors who would be compelled to take the silver at its face. The prices of what the laborer buys would advance, because no law can compel men to sell things for legal-tender silver, but wages would advance very slowly, if at all, and only after a hard struggle. Here again is a warning from a friendly source which the honest silver men would do well to consider.

PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY.

The past four days have been very trying for the residents of New-York, and particularly for those of the crowded districts, but there is one fact that has made not only the discomfort, but the danger of these excessive heats far less than at any like period in the history of the city. The streets have been clean. They have been cleansed often enough and thoroughly enough to keep them at all hours of day and night as clean as the character of the pavements will admit. No intelligent person in these days needs to be told what a difference this makes in the healthfulness of the tenement-house districts. Whether the heat drives the inhabitants of these districts into the street, as it does in such seasons far into the night, while the children throng there during the day, or whether they remain indoors, breathing the air from the street through the open windows, disease germs rise inevitably from the forms of filth that are allowed to gather. Under the present system, and particularly through the removal of the trucks, very much less filth is permitted to be deposited on the pavement, and what is deposited is removed as promptly and completely as possible.

This has never been done before. Why? Because for the first time the Street-Cleaning Department is run on business principles. The purpose of the Commissioner is to secure the best work at reasonable cost. The men employed are made to understand that. From the broom handler to the highest official all know that industry, fidelity, care, and thoroughness are required; that if these are not given, no political "pull," no consideration of partisan service will save them from discipline and the consequences of neglect or misconduct. It is a simple principle, which the practical American people apply to every form of business except, heretofore, the public business. It is a strictly democratic principle which asserts and protects the equal right of every citizen, whether he pays taxes on a large estate or through the rent of a tenement-house room, to have the worth of his money. It involves also in this case the equal right of the poorest with the richest to have the common public work of removing dirt and the causes of disease as well done in the packed and narrow streets as on the wide avenues.

On the other hand, the old system, by which city work was given to politicians to distribute for partisan or personal advantage, was an undemocratic system—one of injustice and cruel wrong toward those least able to protect themselves, and of gross favoritism toward a privileged class. Col. Waring is not only doing a good job of honest work, but he is giving the people of New-York a thorough object lesson in real democracy.

PECULIARITIES OF AN ELECTION LAW.

The fact that the registration and election laws of South Carolina have been brought under the consideration of the Federal judiciary will lend a new interest to the election laws of different States. A new one has just been enacted in Florida which has some peculiarities worthy of notice.

Presumably the Constitution of that State does not fix the date of the elections, for it is changed by this act of the Legislature, so far as the choice of State and county officers is concerned, to the Tuesday following the first Monday in October. This separates the State from the National elections, and it is also worthy of note that the law provides for separate polling places and separate officers for these elections. It is to be presumed that there is some purpose in this.

The law provides for the registration of voters, and requires every voter to have a certificate of registration in the election district in which he is entitled to vote, though we find no specific requirement that he must exhibit this before being allowed to vote. The payment of a poll tax is also made a prerequisite of the exercise of the suffrage. The registration is virtually placed in the absolute control of the Governor of the State. He is to appoint and may remove at will a Supervisor of Registration for each county, and that Supervisor appoints and removes at will the Supervisor of Registration for each election district in his county. The County Commissioners determine the districts and appoint the election officers in each district.

But perhaps the most significant of the provisions of this law are those relating to the ballot. It adopts the official "blanket ballot," without making any provision for the assistance of the illiterate voter. In fact, it adopts it in a form which will make voting by a person who cannot read virtually impossible without assistance. The names of candidates for the same office "shall be printed together, irrespective of party," and without any description of party or prescribed order of names, while the order in which the titles to the several offices to be filled shall be arranged is "left to the discretion of the officer charged with printing" the ballots.

If a person marks "more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the elector's choice," the ballot cannot be counted. The practical effect must be to restrict the suffrage to those who can distinguish the names of candidates for themselves, or to make voting a haphazard affair for those who cannot. Under the Goff interpretation of the rights of citizens of the United States it is doubtful whether this election law is constitutional.

SHOULD POINT THEM OUT.

Certain prominent Republicans of the McKinley school are saying that the duties of the present tariff are too low and should be increased. These gentlemen should be required to submit a bill of particulars. What increases, for example, would they make in the iron and steel schedule? Our exports of iron and steel products now considerably exceed our imports. Here are the figures for the last two fiscal years and for nine months of the current fiscal year:

	Imports.	Exports.
1893	$34,866,873	$30,106,482
1894	20,559,368	29,220,264
1895, nine months	17,558,327	23,564,791

These exports, of course, are sold abroad without the help of tariff protection, and in open competition with the foreign products. We have recently shown that our iron and steel manufacturers have to a large extent supplanted those of Great Britain in supplying the demand in Canada. Americans are selling wire in England to be used there in the manufacture of screws, and have undersold English and Continental manufacturers in Japan and other neutral markets in furnishing supplies of iron tubing. The price of foundry iron in the South is considerably lower than the price of similar iron in England. A few weeks ago the price of Bessemer iron at Pittsburg was on a parity with that of the same kind of iron in Great Britain. The Philadelphia Manufacturer, which is the organ of an influential high-tariff association, said last week in the course of some comments upon Mr. Swank's annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association:

"It is interesting to note—and Mr. Swank directs attention to the fact—that in both 1893 and 1894 [calendar years] our exports of iron and steel exceeded our imports in value. Imports of iron and steel have been declining steadily since 1887, when the value of such material brought into the United States was $56,420,607, or nearly three times the amount for 1894. The fall in prices, of course, explains a part of the shrinkage, but it is largely due to the ability of home manufacturers to meet every home demand."

Those who care to look at the official reports will see that a little more than half of the iron and steel imports is tin plate: for example, $11,655,638 out of a total of $20,559,368 in the fiscal year 1894, and $9,428,375 out of a total of $17,558,327 for the first nine months of the current fiscal year. But will our Republican friends ask for a restoration of the McKinley duty on tin plate, in the face of the proof furnished by scores of Republican manufacturers, who have invested large sums in new tin-plate plants since the new tariff was enacted, that the present duty is sufficient to protect them?

We find some interesting remarks about the world's iron industry in the latest number of The London Iron and Coal Trades Review, a well-known authority. "England," says The Review, "must be content in the future to share the outside [iron] markets of the world with Germany, Belgium, the United States, and, to a less extent, other iron-producing countries." It sees little or no probability that increase of demand will lead to a material increase of prices.

"As matters stand at the present time, it is astonishing how nearly the chief iron-producing countries of the world come to one another in the matter of prices. Between the United States, England, and Germany there is not, at the moment, a difference of more than 10 per cent. in the current prices of ordinary descriptions of iron and steel. In other words, it comes to this: that the prices are tending to a virtual equality in all the chief countries of the world, except for special products more or less indigenous to the different countries concerned."

With the current revival of business here the price of Bessemer pig iron has been increased in the chief producing district by about 15 per cent. This is due mainly to the higher price of coke, a slight increase in the price of ore, and the increase of wages in the coke and furnace districts. But it does not foreshadow much higher prices, chiefly for the reason that the price of ore will continue to be low. The days of high-priced iron ore in this country are gone by. The vast and practically inexhaustible surface deposits in the Mesaba district will insure the continuance of low prices for ore, and will prevent any considerable increase in the cost of iron.

Many of the duties in the iron and steel schedule of the new tariff are as high, in proportion to the value of the goods, as were the corresponding duties in the McKinley act when that act was passed. The average ad valorem rate upon the iron and steel goods actually imported was 35.37 per cent. in the fiscal year 1890, (the last year of the tariff of 1883,) and it rose from 55.40 per cent. in the first full year of the McKinley act to 68.54 per cent. in 1894, the last year of that statute. The report to be issued at the close of the current year will probably show an average ad valorem schedule nearly as high as that of the first McKinley year. Many of the rates would still be prohibitory if they should be reduced by one-half, or even two-thirds, and our exports prove that the goods covered by certain paragraphs would not be imported in commercial quantities if the present duties should be wholly removed. Our Republican friends should point out the rates which they would increase if they had the power to do it.

GUARDING THE PILGRIMS.

It is encouraging to observe that after many years of almost fruitless effort the sanitary authorities representing the European powers are at last making good progress in the work of supervising the pilgrim movement to and from Arabia. We have already described the reforms which these authorities have undertaken to enforce at Mecca and at the seaports of the Arabian Hedjâz.

It may be noted in addition that very stringent regulations relating to the shipment of pilgrims from Algerian ports to Arabia have been made. Cholera has repeatedly been brought back to the countries on the south shore of the Mediterranean by pilgrims returning from the Hedjâz. Hereafter those who intend to make the pilgrimage from these ports must obtain permission from the authorities and prove that they are able to pay the expenses of the journey. They can go only in French steamers, each one of which must carry a physician officially appointed. The pilgrims must be classed in groups of twenty, and each group must have a conductor. They are to embark under the supervision of Sanitary Inspectors, acting in accordance with the terms of the Paris international agreement. Each steamer must carry a steam disinfecting apparatus and appliances for distilling water. The pilgrims must undergo quarantine at the end of the return voyage and seclude themselves for a time after they reach their homes.

If all the pilgrim routes from the Arabian holy district northward could be guarded as effectively as the water routes through the upper part of the Red Sea, through the canal, and thence to various parts of the Mediterranean coast, can be, the transmission of cholera from the Hedjâz into Europe could be prevented, although the disease might still enter by way of the holy district at the head of the Persian Gulf and the ports of the Caspian Sea.

It is not the Democracy of Illinois, nor the representatives of the Illinois Democracy, but only a rank concern made up of Altgeld's friends, that will meet under the 16-to-1 free-coinage banner to-morrow. Mr. Cable's statement, which we publish to-day, is an important advance interpretation of this silver convention. Its platform must declare not only for free silver, but for free murder and free assassination and the freedom of those who indulge in these liberties, if any regard is paid to consistency and a full presentation of views.

Saloons all open, barbers' shops all closed—such was the condition of affairs in Brooklyn on Sunday. Not in the whole city, probably, could there have been found a single person who did not see the absurdity of the situation, or that it was one calculated to bring the law itself into contempt. The course of the police in this matter is a piece of unparalleled and outrageous cynicism. Disregarding the undoubtedly strong sentiment that exists in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on Sunday, they calmly ignored the numberless side doors that were open, while an enactment for which there seems to have been no demand whatever, and whose origin is, to say the least, mysterious, was strictly enforced. Whether this is to be regarded as a compliment to the public's patience, or an arraignment of the public's indifference to its own interests, is a question for the public to decide.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his sermon on "Church Union," called attention to a fact of the most curious and remarkable interest. He said that hardly ever, nowadays, could one tell, from hearing or reading a sermon, to what denomination the man who preached it belonged. The assertion is undoubtedly true. Points about which the various sects into which Christianity was once, and nominally still is, divided, are rarely touched upon by the occupants of modern pulpits. The tendency is no longer to emphasize such points or to insist upon their vital importance, but, instead, to avoid them, either consciously or unconsciously, and to devote almost exclusive attention to those broader principles of right and wrong on which all good men are united. As a matter of fact, denominationalism has come to be little or nothing except an opinion as to the most convenient way to conduct the temporal affairs of a church. This is surely progress in the right direction. It grates upon the nerves of a few old fogies, in whom the spirit of religious persecution still survives, and such persons lament the breaking down of old barriers as an abandonment of old defenses, but the rest of the world is quite content.

There seems to be no doubt at present that the Colima was lost simply because of the criminal carelessness, or more criminal greed, that loaded her decks with lumber to such an extent that when a gale came up the steamer was unmanageable. She could easily have outlived the storm had it been possible to keep the vessel's head up to the wind, and the enormous loss of life was the direct consequence of an attempt to carry freight where freight should not have been carried. It has long been known that this particular line paid but little heed to the rights, and none to the comfort, of passengers. Now, perhaps, regard for its own interests may lead to the adoption of ordinary safeguards.

OCEAN TRIPS FOR THE NEEDY

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Begins Work.

The New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is beginning active preparations for its fresh-air work for the coming season.

Under its care is a Home for Convalescent Children, where nearly sixty are in residence during the Summer, the average stay being about two weeks. In addition to the Home for Children, the association has another house for the entertainment of convalescent women who are unable to leave home unless they take their children with them.

The third feature of the association's work is what is known as the ocean parties, where women and children needing the advantage of a day's outing are taken by water to the seaside homes. On arrival they are given a dinner, with opportunity for a bath in the ocean.

Those who are planning their vacations either by the sea or by the mountain, away from the heat and confusion of the city, are requested to bear in mind those whose means or health will not allow them to leave the city. To make the contributions to the association's fresh-air work a personal matter, the various items of expense have been separated, and if so desired will bear the name designated by the donor as follows.

Three hundred and fifty dollars, the expense of a day's round trip, accommodating 1,000 people, will entitle the contributor to designate the name of that trip; $50 will name a room at the Free Home for Convalescent Children; $25 will name a bed in the same home; $10 will maintain a child four weeks at the Free Home.

Mr. Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street, Treasurer of the association, will acknowledge all contributions which may be sent either to him or to the general agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

"THRILBY" FULL OF FUN

But at Present There Is Entirely Too Much of It.

SOME OTHER DRAMATIC INCIDENTS

A Good American Play by Russ Whytal and Janet Achurch's Portrayal of Stephanie in "Forget-Me-Not."

"Thrilby," a burlesque play by that experienced comedian, Joseph W. Herbert, which was put forward at the Garrick Theatre last evening, possesses in plenty the first essential of burlesque—fun. There is a good deal too much of it at present, but that is a fault very easily remedied in burlesque. A half hour can be saved by omitting Mr. Kidder's parody of "Sans Gêne," which is clever enough in its way, and substituting in the theatre scene a few good specialties. Mr. Kidder has burlesqued Sardou's play in rhyming couplets bespangled with puns, in the manner of John Brougham, the Brough brothers, and H. J. Byron. His couplets are not to be compared with Brougham's, and there is nothing as elaborate in his punning as the Broughs' "This sick transit spoils the glory o' Monday," in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." He does not fly much higher than "Don't make the Marshal Wilder than he is," and "Of Cors-I-can." New-York audiences in the year 1895 dislike puns. In the cheap combination houses they greet them with derisive "Ahs"; in the Garrick they receive them in painful silence.

Mr. Kidder wrote his "skit" for an audience of theatrical people, who took it kindly. It fails with the general public, which is not "fly" to things theatrical. There is one capital "professional" joke which was barely appreciated last night, and will only bewilder to-night's audience. After the laundry scene the lights were extinguished and there came from the stage sounds of quick preparation of a "heavy set"; much crashing and hoarse exclamations. When the lights went up not a thing had been changed. The laundry was still there, with all its property tubs.

The text of "Thrilby" itself is plain prose. Many of the jokes are obvious, but many of them are amusing. The scenes are the studio and the Theatre of Gadzooks, and the scene painter, Mr. Physioc, has done his share of the jesting. There is a large chorus of artists and models and spectators in the theatre. Many of the young women are unusually pretty, many of them can sing.

As in Mr. Potter's play, Svengali is the central figure. He is a terrible personage. He enters by the window, in a flash of lightning. He has a green light for all his exits. He hypnotizes everybody and everything. In the theatre he is the manager, while faithful Gecko—an acrobat from the music halls—keeps the box office. In this scene he encounters Mr. du Maurier and tries to hypnotize him, which so enrages the novelist that he determines to change his plot. This he does by bringing forward Mrs. Svengali and a young Svengali to claim the erring husband and father. Svengali then dies all over a table, in the Lackaye manner, but recovers and flies up the side of the proscenium arch of the make-believe stage, and presently, from one of the upper boxes he caricatures one of du Maurier's well-remembered pictures: "Hast Thou Found Me, Oh, Mine Enemy!" In the hands of Alexander Clark, a nimble and droll comedian, the burlesque Svengali is irresistible.

The French landlady is transformed into an Irishwoman, and the part is capitally played by Florence Irwin, whose song about McFadden's histrionic experiences was the musical hit of the night. Mr. Charles Puerner's music is, as usual, tuneful and pleasing, but lacks distinction. One or two airs, such as Zou-Zou's song, "La, la, lalou," rendered with spirit by Margaret McDonald, may become popular.

As Little Billee, Adele Ritchie is Adele Ritchie, and that is enough for her many admirers. Mr. Lyons plays the Laird in a kilt. "Thrilby" is a trifle, but amusing, and when the "cuts" suggested by the first performance have been made it will doubtless hold the public fancy a long while.

Last night's audience was an extraordinary one for a June night. Ex-President Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Dimmock, the Messrs. Harper, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomson of New-Orleans, and many other distinguished persons were present. The burlesque was well received.

Caramels ..... R. F. Cotton
Butter-scotch ..... E. D. Lyons
Little Willie ..... Adele Ritchie
Spaghetti ..... Alexander Clark
Jocko ..... Louis Wesley
The Zulu ..... Margaret McDonald
The Dodo ..... Grace Rutter
Anita ..... Fleurette
Mr. Faggot ..... A. G. Andrews
Geo. Du Maurier ..... A. G. Andrews
Thrilby ..... Carrie E. Perkins
Mrs. McFadden ..... Florence Irwin
Mrs. Faggot ..... Lillian Green

RUSS WHYTAL'S NEW PLAY.

Romance Built on War Incidents at a Virginia Home.

"For Fair Virginia," a play by Russ Whytal, made its first appearance here last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. A large audience gave it a welcome that lacked nothing in cordiality and that promised well for its visit. It commanded justly the admiration due to a piece of work well constructed, acted with skill, and mounted in excellent taste. If it may serve only to fill out a season, it must yet stand to the credit of a painstaking actor, whose first attempt at writing kept him well within the recognized limitations of his own art.

The play is built from simple material. Its scene is laid in a spot in the South in war time. The master of a plantation, a Northern man, finds the call to arms too strong to resist, and, against the indignant protest of his young wife, on whose account he has made his home in Virginia, he leaves home to join the Union forces. She cannot understand why he did not locate his sympathies where his affection had lodged, for she is a thorough rebel. In his absence, her home becomes the headquarters of a Southern commander, who had long been enamored of her. His unwelcome attentions are pressed upon her, but always repulsed, until various incidents of military happening threaten to desolate her home. He names dishonor as the price which will alone be accepted for the safety of those dear to her. The timely arrival of Northern troops, her husband, their leader, averts the dreaded result.

In setting this story on the stage, Mr. Whytal has dwelt as little as possible on the horrors of war. It has no gory details. The soldiery are subjected to the personal element, and the element uppermost is the hopeless madness of a man for a woman whose instincts shrink from him. The boom of cannon, the rattle of small arms, nor the excited reports of his aides when the enemy was at hand, availed to turn him from the infatuation in which he desperately persisted, and he thus invited his own undoing. It may well be supposed that in such a work the license of the stage comes near the straining point. A rather free indulgence in dramatic liberty seems hardly avoidable.

On the other hand, good nature and pleasant things abound in the lines. They are never long overweighted. The picture of a Southern home is pretty and natural. Hardly breadth enough is given the scene to include much that is mirthful, for the impression does not at any time become morbid. Mr. Whytal's description of his effort as "romantic" applies to it not inaptly. His hearers, if not thrilled by it, seemed satisfied, and there was no mistaking their pleasure that the actor had been so mindful of the proprieties of his own art when he turned playwright. The play acted smoothly in its pleasant scenes and its climaxes were all effective.

Mr. Whytal had the rebel commander's ungracious part. He performed it with force and skill. That it called for all his art appeared in the contrast in his tone and manner when he made modest and soft-voiced response to a call for the author at the end of one of the acts.

Edward Esmond ..... Edward J. Morgan
Julian Esmond ..... Lottie Briscoe
Stephen Dunbar ..... Frank Doane
John Laughlin ..... Russ Whytal
Frank Wesly ..... Frederic Vroom
Colonel Lester ..... Lyster Sandford
Colonel Shattuck ..... William Parke
Uncle Zeb ..... R. F. McClannin
Seargeant McIntyre ..... Felix Haney
The Sentry ..... C. B. Thomas
Virginia Esmond ..... Marie Knowles Whytal
Nell Esmond ..... Minnie Dupree

MISS ACHURCH AS STEPHANIE.

Her Performance an Admirable One in Many of Its Features.

Miss Janet Achurch, an English actress of whom New-York playgoers know little, except that several of the London critics have highly praised her performance of Nora in "The Doll's House," made her first appearance in this city last evening at Hoyt's Theatre. She has had less than the usual amount of advance heralding, and as the weather of the past few days has not been of a kind to result in a large advance sale, it is natural that the audience which welcomed the new-comer was not a particularly large one. It was, however, of a rather better quality than first-night audiences are apt to be, except on occasions of recognized importance, and seemed disposed to use applause as an expression of opinion, not as a mere proof of good nature and hospitality.

This, of course, is as it should be, and the approval that Miss Achurch won before the evening was over had, in consequence, both meaning and value. She achieved nothing like a "triumph"; indeed, it would be an exaggeration to say that she made a pronounced success, but there is no doubt that every person present recognized in her a woman of something more than ordinary dramatic talent, one who claims and deserves serious and careful attention and consideration.

The play chosen by Miss Achurch in which to make her New-York début was the long familiar "Forget-Me-Not," and the impulse to compare her portrayal of Stephanie with that of Miss Coghlan is almost irresistible. The two are so widely unlike, however, that to do so is neither wise nor fair. Miss Achurch plays the part in the modern, intensely realistic way, and sometimes sacrifices, by doing so, that illusion which is, after all, much more easily attained by a more conventional treatment. Few of us know just how adventuresses of the Stephanie kind behave themselves in real life, and the consequence was that by no means all of Miss Achurch's devices for the expression of emotion were even measurably convincing. The performance therefore seemed strangely uneven. Often Stephanie was quite alive, a real woman, struggling in tre toils of circumstance; but often, too, she was simply Miss Achurch, showing how certain feelings, anger, fear, contempt, and the like can be expressed by motions of lips and eyes, and hands, and by variations of intonation. This is interesting, but it is not the concealment of art—which is art. At such moments Stephanie's emotions were no more a part of her garments, and were as obviously superficial.

There were other moments, however, upon which no such criticism could be made, when reality replaced realism, and when action seemed to result from feeling, instead of being a device intended to suggest its existence. It was then that the applause came, hearty, cordial, and well deserved; that Miss Achurch proved her possession of real and high capacity; that she attained something approaching to perfection. Her range of expression, however, is not a wide one. She was least admirable at the play's culminating points, most so in its quieter episodes.

In appearance Miss Achurch is attractive, and her stage presence has both grace and dignity. Her magnificent gowns were worn as their beauty deserved. The play was carefully set, and the support competent, the Sir Horace of Mr. William Harcourt being an excellent piece of work and the Alice Verney of Miss Eleanor Merron worthy of high praise.

After "Forget-Me-Not," Miss Achurch, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Albert Gran appeared in a little one-act piece called "In the Season," a fairly bright production, but it revealed little that had not been made manifest earlier in the evening.

Sir Horace Welby ..... William Harcourt
Prince Malleotti ..... Wallace Shaw
Barrato ..... Albert Gran
Alice Verney ..... Miss Eleanor Merron
Mrs. Pliey ..... Miss Jennie Weathersby
Stephanie De Mohrivart ..... Janet Achurch

Madison Square Roof Garden.

The Madison Square Roof Garden opened for the season last evening. The crowd was of liberal proportions despite the fact that the mercury had concluded to shrink a little and the breezes were rather chill. The Madison Square Roof Garden is one of the most cheerful spots in the city on a hot night, and is invariably well attended.

The opening bill is good. There are James P. Hoey in his latest creation entitled "Captain Maybrick"; Sam Bernard, the Dutch Comedian; Blanche Paquerette, a mere sister of the original Paquerette, but clever nevertheless; Gilbert and Page, Carr and Jordan, Arlington and Dechamps, Philo Durand, Ammons Clereste Trio, Balazy and Durand, Les Freres Crescendos, and Fields and Lewis.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Union Square Garden.—Eva Bertoldi, the wonderful contortionist, is playing her farewell week in America, at the Union Square Theatre. Lillie Weston, O'Brien and Havel, formerly of "The Black Crook" company; Fulpora, in his character transformations; the Rixford brothers, Leonard and Moran, Daly and Devere, Frank McNish, and the Clipper Quartet are among the other artists who are giving an excellent performance at this house during the present week.

—Proctor's Theatre.—At Proctor's Theatre this week Lydia Dreams is appearing with Miss Maurice, in "Our Last Rehearsal," which enables her to display her skill as a polyphonist, contortionist, and ventriloquist. Raymon Moore is singling some of his new songs, and the "O Susannah," of Hill and Hull is as funny an act as has ever been seen on any stage. The entire programme is a strong one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience yesterday.

—Koster & Bial's.—The last week of the season of Koster & Bial's Music Hall began last evening, when one of the strongest bills of the year was presented. The wonderful Craggs appeared in their new act, called "The Elevated Risley," and Harriett Vernon sang some new songs. Next Monday night the roof garden of the music hall will

A SURRENDER OF REBELS

Forty-four Survivors of Jobito Yield in Discouragement.

SUAREZ OVERTAKEN AND DEFEATED

Civil Guards Capture Castillo's Horses at Ramon Alto—Arms and Ammunition Taken at Jobo Rosado.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3.—Gen. Salcedo reports from Guantanamo that forty-four insurgents have surrendered to him. These men belonged to bands that took part in the engagement at Jobito, and became discouraged because of the Government victory at that place.

Advices from Puerto Principe are to the effect that a band of insurgents under the command of Suarez was overtaken by Government troops and put to flight. The Spaniards captured a number of horses and their trappings.

The Civil Guards had an engagement with Castillo's band at Ramon Alto. Fifteen of the rebels' horses were captured.

At Jobo Rosado, in the Remedios District, the Government force routed a band of fifty rebels, killing three of them and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Government loss was one killed.

KEY WEST CUBANS REJOICING.

Maximo Gomez's Son at San Domingo Says Marti Is Alive.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 3.—Private telegrams received in this city yesterday and to-day reporting Marti alive created great excitement.

The whole Cuban population turned out to celebrate the news. A meeting was held at San Carlos Hall last night. Many patriotic speeches were made, and the meeting adjourned about midnight. A procession was formed on Duval Street in front of the San Carlos, headed by a brass band, and paraded the streets until morning.

Cubans sent a dispatch to Guerra, Treasurer of the revolutionary party in New-York, asking for details, and received the following reply:

"Maximo Gomez's son, at present in San Domingo, is authority for the report."

On receipt of this news the Cubans again formed a procession, and are now parading the streets. Many houses in the city are gayly decorated. Meetings are called for to-night, which will be attended by all the prominent Cubans on the island.

Troops Delayed Till Further Orders.

MADRID, June 3.—At the Cabinet Council held yesterday the Ministry agreed to await the decision of Gen. Martinez Campos before sending any further reinforcements to Cuba.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN EGYPT.

Extraordinary Increase of Shipments to the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Consul General Penfield, at Cairo, has made a report to the State Department on the prospective cotton crop of Egypt for the present year, which demonstrates that the Nile country is becoming a serious competitor in this staple.

The Khedival Government, having no system for collecting crop statistics, the American Consul General has employed men, who have carefully canvassed the cotton-growing section. Their reports warrant the statement that there is no great increase of acreage over last year.

A conservative estimate places the present area at 1,075,000 acres, with a possible crop under favorable conditions of 1,050,000 bales, American standard. Planters find an incentive in current high prices to extend the cotton territory, but the extension in 1894 was so great as almost to reach the limit of possibility, until irrigation may have a fresh impulse.

Shipments of Egyptian long-stapled cotton to the United States continue to increase. For the commercial year 1894-5, they will amount to 47,500 bales, of 750 pounds each, the equivalent of about 71,250 bales of American standard. The shipment ten years ago was less than 4,000 bales.

WALLER CASE IS PROGRESSING.

Interesting Developments Expected from Ambassador Eustis.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Interesting developments are expected soon in the case of John L. Waller of Kansas, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, now confined at Marseilles on complicity in revolutionary plots against the French Government.

Additional information is to be furnished to Ambassador Eustis, in a report which will arrive in a short time.

John M. Langston, Waller's attorney, and Paul Bray, Waller's step-son, were at the State Department this morning. The former had an interview with Acting Secretary Uhl in the interest of his client. Mr. Langston is pleased by the attention which Ambassador Eustis has given to the case.

He says that Mr. Uhl and Mr. Eustis have a thorough understanding of its importance, and are working in Mr. Waller's behalf.

Mrs. Waller, the wife of the imprisoned American, is living at the Madagascar capitol, with four children, dependent entirely on the charity of her husband's friends for support.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NICARAGUA.

Fears that Mosquito Settlement Will Be Disputed as Coerced.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Fresh trouble between Nicaragua and Great Britain is anticipated in Central America, according to private advices received from that country this morning.

It is claimed in Nicaragua that the explicit assurance given by Lord Kimberley to Ambassador Bayard that the "formal incorporation of the inhabitants of the Mosquito region, with the rest of Nicaragua," was regarded by Great Britain as "the best and most complete solution of all doubt or qualification respecting the full sovereignty of Nicaragua over the entire coast" is in danger of being revoked. There is a disposition to claim that the Indians were coerced in the settlement.

CHOLERA CONTINUES IN RUSSIA.

Many Cases in Volyn, One in Podolsk, Six in St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The State Department to-day received a report from Consul General Karel, at St. Petersburg, saying that cholera still continues in Russia.

According to the latest official report in the government of Volyn, 106 cases and 33 deaths occurred from April 14 to April 27, but in the government of Podolsk only one case appeared during the week ending April 27.

The Consul General has been informed that six cases had appeared in St. Petersburg, but officially no report had been made to that effect.

JAPAN'S INVASION OF FORMOSA.

Imperial Guards Land at Lotei and Advance to Shanshotai.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says: "A dispatch from Formosa via Cagoshima states that a portion of the Japanese Imperial Guards landed at Lotei on May 29 and immediately engaged a large body of rebels.

Many of the latter were killed, but the Japanese lost no men. The guards advanced to Shanshotai. The remainder of the troops, with the ammunition of the expedition, were landed May 31.

RADICAL TRIUMPH IN MILAN.

Chamber of Deputies Will Have an Increase of Socialists.

ROME, June 3.—The triumph of the Radicals in Milan in the recent elections has made a strong impression in political circles. Although the general results of the elections assure the Ministry of a considerable numerical majority, the situation is nevertheless difficult.

The extreme left has been reinforced, especially by the Socialist groups, and the following of Giolitti and Zanarielli has been weakened.

The results of the election are: Ministerialists, 336; Opposition, 155; doubtful, 17. The opposition is made up 98 Constitutionalists, 40 Radicals, and 17 Socialists.

GARZA REVOLUTION QUESTION.

Whether Prisoners Were Political or Criminal to be Judged.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The question whether the Garza revolution, in Mexico, in 1891, was a political affair, or a mere lawless outbreak, will be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in January next, in the first week.

Several of the participants having been arrested in Texas, District Judge Maxey released them on the ground that their crimes were political offenses, for which they could not be extradited.

Plutarco Ornelas, Mexican Consul at San Antonio, appealed from this decision, and Chief Justice Fuller announced to-day that the case would be advanced to be heard at the time stated.

TANK BARK DESTROYED BY FIRE

Petroleum Burned on the Carrie E. Long Off Gun Cay Island.

NASSAU, N. P., June 3.—The tank bark Carrie E. Long, Capt. Rolf, from Philadelphia, May 6, for Havana, with a cargo of crude petroleum and acids, was struck by lightning on the night for May 21, ten miles west of Gun Cay Island.

The oil tank exploded and the vessel was burned to the water's edge. Her hulk did not sink, but is floating in frequented waters, making her dangerous to navigation.

Capt. Rolf, Mate Esbrough, and Seamen Cameron and Hosten, leaped overboard and were drowned. Second Mate Stanley and five seamen were rescued from the burning bark by the schooner Sisters and brought here.

AUSTRIAN ELECTORAL REFORM.

Qualified Artisans and Direct Taxpayers Proposed as Voters.

VIENNA, June 3.—The Electoral Reform Sub-Committee has presented a project creating two more electoral groups, one of which is to consist of qualified artisans, of whom it is estimated there are 600,000, who will obtain power to elect thirteen members of the Reichsrath.

The other new group will consist of all males of voting age paying the smallest direct duty. It is estimated that there are 1,200,000 of these, and they will obtain thirty-four Deputies.

The workingmen who expected that the committee would abolish the present system of electoral divisions are greatly disappointed.

SPAIN'S MINISTRY CENSURED.

Government Will Not Resign, but the Republicans Are Determined.

MADRID, June 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a majority of 78, adopted a motion censuring the Government in connection with its promises made in the budget proposals.

The supporters of the Government did not take part in the division. The Ministers left the House before the vote was taken.

The Government will not resign in consequence of the adverse vote, but nevertheless the situation is somewhat critical, owing to the intention of the Republicans to overthrow the Ministry if possible.

Chengtu Szechuan Missions Destroyed.

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai to The Pall Mall Gazette says that rioters have destroyed the French Catholic and the English and American Protestant missions at Chengtu Szechuan. The missionaries secured a refuge with the native officials.

Allowances for Expenses at Kiel.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Herbert has made an allowance of $1,000 to Admiral Kirkland and $500 each to the officers of the New-York, Columbia, San Francisco, and Marblehead on account of the extraordinary expenses which they must incur in the exchange of international courtesies at the Kiel Canal rendezvous.

Baltic Canal Memorial Medal.

BERLIN, June 3.—By command of Emperor William, Prof. Herter has designed a medal to commemorate the inauguration of the North Sea-Baltic Canal. The obverse of the medal bears portraits of the present Emperor, his father, Emperor Frederick, and his grandfather, Emperor William I. The reverse bears an allegorical representation of the union of the North and Baltic Seas.

The Proposed Bering Sea Bill.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 3.—The dispatch from England announcing the intention of the imperial authorities to introduce a bill to restrict sealing in Bering Sea, is understood to refer to the renewal of the imperial act confirming the close season for sealing as decided by the tribunal at Paris. It is said not to involve any new principles.

Mrs. Langtry's New Play a Success.

LONDON, June 3.—At the Grand Theatre, Islington, to-night, Mrs. Langtry produced her new play, "Gossip," which is based on a novel written by Jules Claretie. The plot includes several American characters. The play is sprightly, and scored a success.

Prince Bismarck's Health Improved.

BERLIN, June 3.—The health of Prince Bismarck is much improved. His son-in-law, Count Rantzau will seek to be placed on the reserve list of the Foreign Office, in order that he and his wife may be able to live at Friedrichsruh.

British War Ships at Beyrout.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 3.—Seventeen British war ships are now lying at Beyrout.

The Porte denies that anything has happened at Beyrout, and declares that the visit of the British fleet to that port is made in connection with its ordinary evolutions.

Ferryboat Capsized in the Danube.

VIENNA, June 3.—A ferryboat containing thirty-one workmen was capsized in the Danube to-day, near Beocsin. Twelve of the men were drowned.

Cardinal Gibbons and the Pope.

ROME, June 3.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore had with the Pope to-day a long and cordial conversation on the condition of the Church in America.

Gladstone Confined to His Room.

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. Gladstone is recovering from the effects of his recent chill, but is confined to his bedroom.

Death of a Prussian ex-Minister.

BERLIN, June 3.—Herr Friedberg, Prussian ex-Minister of Justice, is dead. He was born in 1813.

Delta Psi Upsilon Dinner.

The Delta Chapter of Psi Upsilon, the oldest chapter in the Greek-letter fraternity in this city, held its annual dinner at the Arena last night.

The announcement was made that ground had been purchased for a chapter house on University Heights.

William Kingsley presided, and toasts were responded to by Willis F. Johnson, Herbert L. Bridgman, Isaac F. Russell, the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, A. H. Howland, and the Rev. George R. Van De Water.

Among those present were Justice John Clinton Grey of the New-York Court of Appeals, Judge John Sedgwick of the New-York Superior Court, Thomas Stokes, William Allen Butler, Joseph R. Hawley, J. H. MacCracken, and G. G. MacCracken.

Election by Post Office Clerks.

The counting of the votes cast at the election held by the New-York branch of the Post Office Clerks' Association was completed yesterday afternoon.

The officers chosen are: President—John Tobin; Corresponding Secretary—W. J. Wright; Financial Secretary—William Brimeyer; Sergeant at Arms—M. Collins; Recording Secretary—J. J. Dorrin.

Thomas A. Powell, J. W. Lynch, M. B. Cahill, J. McCullock, and O. F. Weis were elected as Trustees.

DEATHS DUE TO THE HEAT

Continued from Page 1.

still oftener have very hot weather late in September, the infant death rate does not rise directly with the increase of temperature, as it always does in the month of July.

"The reason of this seems to be that infantile cholera, like yellow fever, is due to some germ which rises from the earth. In yellow fever, a temperature of 90° is necessary for the continuance of the epidemic. As soon as the thermometer falls below that point, the disease ceases to spread. In some similar way I imagine that infantile cholera, which causes the death of so many children here each Summer, is due to a specific germ, which takes about two months to run its course."

Business operations were seriously impeded in the city yesterday by the lack of horses, or, rather, by the unwillingness of their owners to subject them to such trying conditions of the atmosphere. At noon the streets of the lower part of the city looked as deserted as they usually are in the middle of July, when Summer vacations are in full force.

Even City Hall Park, where loungers generally exhibit the indifference to heat credited to salamanders, was all but deserted between noon and the clearing off of the threatening thunderstorm.

The soda water fountains, the ice cream saloons, the street vendors of buttermilk, and hokey-pokey did a splendid trade during the closing hours of the hot spell.

The rush for the open street cars never was greater, the general public seeming to have decided convictions as to the coolness of this method of conveyance over either closed cars or the elevated railway cars.

In the afternoon, when the cool wave had established itself, vast crowds sought Central Park to breathe in the changed air as if it were a new and delicious perfume.

Those who have been forced to suspend their bicycle exercise temporarily took heart of grace again and twilight on the Boulevard saw the proper assemblage of plain and colored bicycle riders again.

As long as the hot wave lasted the restaurants were the severest sufferers from a profit point of view. Men who had hitherto been good for hot soup, roast meat, and dessert found their appetite gone, and were content with a plate of rice or a piece of strawberry shortcake, with a glass of iced milk or tea.

THREE DEATHS IN BROOKLYN.

Many Persons Were Prostrated by the Heat Yesterday Morning.

The heat in Brooklyn yesterday was unbearable, and the ambulances were on the go continually. In the afternoon, when it began to grow cool, the residents flocked to the streets to enjoy the fresh air. It was a welcome change.

Deaths.

There were three fatal cases of prostrations reported to the police:

ANDERSON, BESSIE, sixty-four years old, of 75 South Second Street, died suddenly, supposedly from effects of the heat.

MEALLY, JAMES, fifty years old, a boiler, of 484 Hancock Street, died suddenly, supposedly from effects of the heat.

UNKNOWN BOY, about twelve years old, prostrated by the heat at Grand Street and Metropolitan Avenue; taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where he died later; was dressed in a pink-striped waist, black knee trousers, black stockings, and low shoes.

Prostrations.

The police record at headquarters contained the following list of persons who were prostrated by the heat:

BRIGANDI, TONY, thirty years old, 199 Prospect Street; overcome on Montague Street; taken home.

COTTER, GEORGE, thirty-five years old, motorman on the Broadway line; overcome at the power house, Broadway and Powers Street; taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

DEVINE, WILLIAM, five years old, 768 Dean Street; overcome at his home; taken to St. and Long Island Hospital.

DRUMMOND, ROBERT, twenty-five years old, no home; prostrated at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street; taken to the Long Island Hospital.

GUNNING, PALUK, seventeen years old, 217 Indin Street; overcome on Oakland Street; taken to Eastern District Hospital.

HEEMAN, HENRY, thirty years old, Evergreens, L. I.; overcome on roof of 831 Broadway; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

JONES, MARY, forty years old, 155 Twenty-first Street; taken to the Seney Hospital.

LORENZO, SPESANO, forty years old, Bedford Avenue and Douglass Street; overcame while at work on new sewer on Greene Avenue; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

O'CONNOR, BESSIE, thirty-two years old, 624 Evergreen Avenue; overcome in front of Clymer Street station house; taken home.

ROSICH, FRANK, twenty-three years old, 101 John Street; prostrated; taken to Homeopathic Hospital.

STONE, FLORA, twenty-six years old, 260 Madison Street; overcome in front of Cumberland Street Hospital; taken inside.

UNKNOWN MAN, fifty-five years old; overcome at Water and Adams Streets; taken to Brooklyn Hospital.

WILEY, ELIABETH, sixty-six years old, 216 Suydam Street; overcome on Hamburg Avenue; taken home.

WORNELL, WILLIAM DAMON, fifty-seven years old; prostrated on ship Thomas Anderson; taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

DOWN TO LONG ISLAND BEACHES

The Heat Sends New-Yorkers Hurrying in Search of Cool Spots.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 3.—The extreme heat since Thursday last has driven city people into the country two or three weeks earlier than usual. The hotels on Great South Beach, opposite Patchogue and Babylon, are open. A big dinner was spread to many New-Yorkers at one of them yesterday. To-night the drives between Patchogue and Islip are a panorama of beautiful turnouts of well-known New-Yorkers. Among them are Mrs. Kate Gilbert, Col. Dodge, Charles Fluery, Dr. Lozier, Dr. Lionel Finley, Walker Suhdam, Lawyer C. W. Klebisch, and George Smith Walter.

WINFIELD, L. I., June 3.—Adams Stiehl, a baker, of this village, was unhitching his horse in front of his residence, when he fell unconscious to the ground from a severe attack of sunstroke. He died a little before noon without regaining consciousness.

THE ONE-HUNDRED MARK REACHED

St. Louis and Louisville Suffer Intensely from Heat.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 3.—All hot-weather records for the first week in June in this city were passed to-day. The 100° mark was reached at 2 P. M. The stifling air at 3 o'clock drove people from the streets. Then a brisk shower set in and cooled the air. Two quarrymen in the suburbs and two laborers in East St. Louis were prostrated with the heat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—The weather was intensely hot to-day. The thermometer at the Weather Bureau at 2 o'clock registered 100° in the shade. Several persons were overcome by heat, but no deaths are reported.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—Ninety-five degrees were recorded by the official thermometer to-day, 4½ points higher than yesterday. There was no breeze to neutralize the heat, and much suffering resulted. No relief is indicated by the forecaster.

CHICAGO, June 3.—From 60° to 95° in the shade was the range of the temperature today in this city. From 7 o'clock the mercury began to rise steadily, until the maximum was reached at 3 P. M. This was the hottest day of the year, and the fatalities were the most numerous. Four deaths and several serious prostrations were recorded by the police before night came to cool the atmosphere a little. Never before at this season of the year in Chicago has there been such continuous and excessively hot weather. The conditions are favorable for a change to-morrow.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The mercury registered 94° at 1 P. M., two degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday. Five deaths in Pittsburg and Allegheny are reported to-day as the result of the heat, and many cases of sunstroke and prostration, some serious and a large number slight. Work was almost suspended at a number of mills and factories to-day on account of the intensity of the heat.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The heat is causing deaths and prostrations in considerable numbers. There is a prospect for cooler weather to-night, and the temperature has fallen off a few points. The official thermometer registered 97° at 2 P. M., the highest point reached to-day.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—The temperature to-day has been lower by a few degrees than it was yesterday. Jacob Stampfile was overcome by the heat at noon and died. A number of prostrations by the heat were reported to the police.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 3.—Mrs. Sidney Alvord, aged thirty-four, died this afternoon from the effects of a sunstroke.

MRS. WASHINGTON PROSTRATED.

Overcome by the Heat While Journeying from Richmond to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, formerly of Charlestown, West Va., but now of New-York City, was prostrated by the heat on the train from Richmond this afternoon. On the arrival of the train in Washington she was taken to a hotel. Mrs. Washington's condition was very serious, she having been unconscious for several hours. She has gradually improved and at 1 o'clock to-night she is reported to be conscious and much better.

Mrs. Washington is one of the most prominent ladies of the South. She has been State Regent of Mount Vernon for West Virginia from the time the board was established. She came to Washington from New-York to attend the recent meeting of the Regents at Mount Vernon and then went to Richmond.

Mrs. Washington is the mother of W. de Hertburn Washington of New-York, who invented the geometrical progression scheme for charitable purposes and who was at one time Consul to Canada. She is also connected by blood and marriage with a number of distinguished families of this region.

Prostrated on Staten Island.

STAPLETON, S. I., June 3.—Frederick Clifford of 74 West One Hundredth Street, New-York, was overcome by the heat at this place this morning, and fell on the street insensible. He was taken to the Smith Infirmary, and last night was pronounced out of danger.

A NEW CHAIR FOR COLUMBIA

TO BE NAMED IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT SETH LOW.

It Will Be Devoted to American History—Recommendations as to University Gowns.

The meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College yesterday afternoon was largely attended, twenty out of the twenty-four Trustees being present.

Those in attendance were W. C. Schermerhorn, Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Dix, S. P. Nash, C. A. Silliman, F. A. Schermerhorn, Gerard Beekman, Bishop Littlejohn, Edward Mitchell, Bayard Cutting, President Low, George L. Rives, Lenox Smith, Bishop Potter, Dr. W. H. Draper, the Rev. Dr. Vincent, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Frederic R. Coudert, H. H. Casmann, and John B. Pine, clerk of the Trustees.

The committee appointed to report what action should be taken in acknowledgement of President Low's gift of the new library, which was announced last month, recommended that a suitable tablet expressing the appreciation of the Trustees be placed in the library building, and that a new professorship, to be known as the "Seth Low Professorship of American History," be established. The subject is one in which President Low is particularly interested, and his participation in public affairs renders it specially appropriate that the professorship named after him should be devoted to instruction in the history of this country, and to the inculcation of the principles of constitutional liberty secured to the individual citizen and to all classes of society under American institutions.

Both recommendations were unanimously adopted, and the President was authorized to nominate the first incumbent of the professorship.

In recognition of the gift of W. C. Schermerhorn, the committee proposed that the building to which his gift is to be applied be designated "Schermerhorn Hall." Following a precedent which seems to be firmly established, the Trustees invited W. C. Schermerhorn to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the library with the portraits of former Chairmen and other officers of the college.

The committee also made an acknowledgment of F. A. Schermerhorn's gift of the Townsend library of war records. The committee called attention to a resolution of the Trustees adopted May 2, 1892, declaring it to be their purpose to perpetuate in some suitable way, in connection with the work of the college, the names of all donors to the general fund for the purchase of the new site and for the erection of buildings.

The President reported a gift of $15,000 from an anonymous friend for the purchase of books for the library. The gift comes from the individual who last year gave $20,000 for a similar purpose, but who is not willing that his name should be made public.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the opening of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was completed, and that rapid progress was being made toward preparing the grounds for beginning the construction of the new library building, which is to be built of Indiana limestone.

The committee composed of representatives from Columbia, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Princeton, and other universities, to prepare a scheme for a uniform academic costume, to be worn on all official occasions, reported a statute to be adopted by all the colleges, similar in form to the one which has long been in use at Columbia. The usual form of black silk gown in use at Oxford is recommended, the lining of the hood varying in color to correspond with the colors of the university at which they are used. The different Faculties are indicated by the binding or edging, white being used for arts and letters, scarlet for theology, purple for law, green for medicine, dark blue for philosophy, gold yellow for science, brown for fine arts, and pink for music.

The following appointments were confirmed: Herman J. Schmitz, Lecturer in the Germanic Languages; Curtis A. Page, Lecturer in the Romance Languages; George B. Germann, Assistant in Mathematics; E. B. Craigen, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine; Joseph A. Blake, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, to succeed Robert Sands, M. D., resigned; Richard H. Cunningham, Assistant Demonstrator of Physiology; and Herman S. Davis, Tutor in Astronomy.

Prof. Henry S. Munroe was appointed delegate to the University Council from the Faculty of the School of Mines.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Charles A. Dana and W. J. Walter for the gift to the library of Oriental manuscripts.

The Enchantress Safe in Port.

The British steamship Enchantress, from Trieste, Fiume, Bari, and Palermo, arrived at Quarantine yesterday in tow of the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia. The Enchantress was forty miles south-southeast of Nantucket at 10 o'clock of the morning of June 1, when the engine stopped. No. 2 high-pressure cylinder, with piston rod and cover, was carried away. The damage was so great that it was found impossible to repair it.

The Enchantress was sighted the same day by La Bourgogne, which reported her disabled on her arrival Sunday. The next day the Furnessia came along and offered assistance.

Cotton Exchange Election.

At an election at the Cotton Exchange yesterday the following officers were elected: President—Reinhard Seidenburg; Vice President—Gustavus C. Hopkins; Treasurer—Walter T. Miller.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2 A. M.—912 Sixth Avenue; cellar of flat; damage trivial.

4 A. M.—436 West Thirty-sixth Street; dwelling of W. Tabor; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—1,903 Second Avenue; Ernest Chase, dwelling; damage, $10.

9 A. M.—158 Rivington Street; Fannie Horowitz, tenement; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—212 Greenwich Street; John Grote, saloon; damage, $300.

12:05 P. M.—306 West Twenty-first Street; August Schleyer, dwelling; damage slight.

1:55 P. M.—171 East Ninety-first Street; Nathan Levison, flat; damage, $35.

2:15 P. M.—119 Columbia Street; Max Goldstein, tenement; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—107 West Thirty-fourth Street; Andrew Nelson, apartments; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—Footbridge over railroad, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Park Avenue; damage, $10.

8:30 P. M.—2,230 Seventh Avenue; Fred Beck, dwelling; damage trifling.

8:40 P. M.—40 Old Slip; Henry S. Walker, restaurant; damage, $10.

10:20 P. M.—31 Grand Street; Joseph Morduce; tenement; damage, $5.

NO POLITICS FOR POLICE

Theodore Roosevelt Tells What Honest Reform Accomplishes.

LAWMAKERS FAILED IN THEIR DUTY

Messrs. Wilds and Hall Guests of Good Government Club A—Dr. Parkhurst's Idea of the Next Campaign.

Good Government Club A gave a dinner last night at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to Assemblyman Howard Payson Wilds and Alderman Benjamin E. Hall.

There were over 200 members of the club and their friends at the dinner, over which De Forest Grant, President of the club, presided. Mr. Grant acted as toastmaster and at the conclusion of the dinner read letters of regret from Everett P. Wheeler, James C. Carter, and the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, who were to have been present and respond to toasts.

He then spoke of the many good results that the labors of last Fall had brought about, congratulated the club upon its strength and civic pride, and introduced as the first speakor of the evening Assemblyman Howard Payson Wilds.

Mr. Wilds, in speaking for himself, told of some of the work he performed in the last Legislature, and said that he was sustained by the best representatives of his party in the Assembly. He spoke of the evil influences that were always at work in opposition to proper legislation, and said:

"I believe that the very safety and prosperity of the cities may yet depend upon such legislation as the best sentiment of the people may demand, irrespective of party and party lines.

"The good faith of the Republican Party was pledged to municipal reform, and the treachery to the party of a few preventing the realizing of our hopes was a crime against the people."

He spoke about the mass of bills that were introduced, and declared that it was impossible for any one to become thoroughly familiar with them, more especially as nine-tenths of them related to local affairs, and the reputation of the introducer generally controlled the fate of the bill.

Alderman Hall followed Mr. Wilds. He insisted that the people should give greater attention to municipal affairs than they have done in the past, not even excepting last Fall. He said:

"We shall have the fairest apportionment that the City of New-York has ever seen unless the work of the present committee is changed."

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was introduced, and spoke to the toast "How to Aid Police Reform."

"I have been trying," he said, "to put principles into execution—literally execution.

"We can all be good party men, and yet recognize the fact that common honesty and common decency are pure requisites that we should consider before we consider a candidate's party. Treachery to a municipal government is inexcusable on the ground of partisanship. The independent voters should pay heed to the individual honesty of the party candidates. When a party does ill it is to its discredit, and when its candidate does ill it is likewise to its discredit, and the voters should hold both responsible.

"Pavey, Wilds, and others should be commended for their work, and Reynolds, Robertson, and others should be chastised for the course they pursued.

"I, as a straight Republican, shall denounce the men who betrayed the interests of the State and party. Put the same blame on the representatives of both parties, and I demand that candidates shall come up to the proper standard of what is demanded in public life. I shall act in my official position wholly without regard to party affiliations, although I am a strong party man.

"It would be ruin to the cause of municipal government if the Police Board were to divide on party lines. The board will give a fair hearing to any member of the force, whatever his politics may be. We have not let politics enter into any question. To consider a man's politics would be an infamous crime.

"It has been said that non-partisanship and civil service in the force would be impracticable. We will show all men to the contrary. When you introduce politics into the force you introduce corruption. You create a bribe-taker and a bribe-giver, and you drive morality out of the department.

"Backing will have no influence with us beyond that which simply goes to show that the applicant is honest and competent. All men will have an equal chance. When I consider the disbanding of the party in charge of the election machinery, we shall expect these clubs and kindred associations to aid us by informing us about the moral qualities of the men proposed for these most important positions.

"We will do so far as we can, decent men to take charge of the election; upon that you can count on the board as a unit.

"We were left worse off as a result of this Winter's legislation, and are now working with the law worse for us than any of the boards that preceded us. We have done all that we wish, but we will make great improvements. They failed to give us the law they were in honor bound to give us—the law to reorganize the force.

"They did wrong when they took the examinations from the Civil Service Board. They undoubtedly reduced us greatly but did not help themselves. We have made the examinations a little more strict, a result that they did not possibly anticipate. Backing won't help a man with us, either in appointing to the force or promoting the present members. Whoever seeks to influence us in behalf of a man merely jeopadizes that man's chances.

"I wish to make every honest and decent member of the force feel that he has in me a firm friend and that I shall wage a merciless war on corruption. We are going to make the policeman feel that while he does his duty he has the entire board behind him. On the other hand, no punishment can be too severe on the man who blackmails vice.

"Many of the timid good have been disparaging our work and have said we were disorganizing the force. We have been reorganizing it.

"There is no connection between virtue and inefficiency. I will guarantee that the force is at this moment as well able to handle the foes of peace as it ever was. We are going to reorganize on the lines of honesty, decency, courage, and common sense."

Cheers were given for Mr. Roosevelt when he took his seat.

"Plans for the Fall Campaign," was the toast responded to by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

He said that he had always had a longing to see the inside of a Police Superintendent's room, but until lately had never had an opportunity to do so.

"I do not see how men can fail to appreciate the tremendous move forward we have made. We have four Police Commissioners that have no earthly ambition but to do their duty. We have an Excise Board that is doing well, and we have a Street Cleaning Department that cleans the streets.

"Col. Waring has not always been as judicious in his language as he might have been, but he knows how to clean the streets, and we are obliged to him.

"There have been things that have troubled us, and we have settled them, and when our officials do not do as they should we will notify them of the fact.

"We want a city that we can be proud of, and we can get it. The most encouraging thing is that it has been shown that the forces of righteousness are capable of demonstrating that they are superior to the forces of evil every time."

The doctor then spoke of the necessity for obtaining more power for the municipality, that it may have a greater autonomy. This is to be the line upon which the Fall campaign is to be waged.

Dr. Parkhurst will start for Europe to-morrow, and will spend his Summer vacation in Russia and Switzerland.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Newark, N. J., June 3.—The dancing pavilion at Roseville Park and several small buildings burned this afternoon. The buildings were owned by Peter Hanck; loss, $3,500.

Hamilton, Ontario, June 3.—Fire damaged Fearman's pork packing establishment to the extent of $30,000.

Chester, Vt., June 3.—Foster & Jaquith's steam mill, in Weston, was burned. Loss, $10,000.

The Providence Line for Boston and the East has resumed passenger service. Steamers "Connecticut" and "Massachusetts" leave daily, except Sunday, from New Pier 36 North River, at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Emily Faithfull.

Miss Emily Faithfull, whose death in London was announced yesterday, was born at Headley Rectory, Surrey, England, in 1835. She was educated in a Kensington school. Her father was the Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, whose blue blood and clerical situation naturally led to Toryism and horror of social reforms. She was presented at Court in her twenty-first year. Then, in London, she realized for the first time that there were many women in the world who had no way of earning a living. She met at

Emily Faithfull.

Lord Ashburton's people of education, who called her the "little Tory," and were gradually won by her to radical opinions about the necessity of doing something for women.

In 1860 she founded a typographical establishment for the purpose of employing women as compositors. She was a member of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science and a colleague in its committee of Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Houghton, Miss Bessie Parkes, and others. The Victoria Printing Press was established under her management. Five girls were apprenticed at once, six others were received from various quarters, and the establishment at once began to fight trade opposition. In 1861 it published the "Victoria Regia," a joint-stock volume, in which Tennyson, Thackeray, Tom Taylor, Coventry Patmore, Matthew Arnold, Anthony Trollope, and others had taken shares.

In 1862 Queen Victoria expressed interest in Miss Faithfull's work by giving a warrant appointing her Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty.

In May, 1863, Miss Faithfull founded a monthly publication, The Victoria Magazine, in which for eighteen years the claims of women to remunerative employment were defended. In 1868 she published a novel, "Change upon Change." Then she began her great success as a lecturer. She visited the United States in 1873, and, after a third tour of America in 1883, published a book of her visits, which contains vivid descriptions of life as she found it among the Mormons in Salt Lake City, in California, and Colorado. She was a member of the staff of The Lady's Pictorial.

In 1888, in commemoration of the thirty years of work which she had done for the interests of her sex, Miss Faithfull received an engraving of her Majesty, bearing an inscription in her Majesty's handwriting, and followed by a civil service pension.

In September, 1890, she visited by request the Queen of Roumania, who was then in England, and related to her the various movements of woman's work in England.

One of the reasons of her success was her simplicity and gentleness. Then, she was eminently practical, caring little for subtle questions of philosophy, admitting that every woman should have a happy home, but realizing that many thousands have none. She said: "It is a crime to make women work for a sixth or a tenth part of the wages paid to men for the same labor because they are women. It is an outrage to shut them out of great departments of industry simply because they are women. If they are not wanted as wives, they must live as workers, and the question is what must they do without forfeiting self-respect and social position."

She was tall and large of figure, with a well-shaped head and straight hair, cut short. She was amiable, and her earnestness never failed to make appreciative friends for her work.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Paul Cushman died at his country residence, at Altamont, near Albany, Sunday night. Mr. Cushman was one of Albany's oldest and most respected business men. He was born in Albany Dec. 25, 1822, and educated at the Albany Academy. Since 1849 Mr. Cushman had carried on an uninterrupted business. He had for half a century been identified with Albany's financial institutions and was held in high esteem. A son, Major Harry C. Cushman of the Fifth Brigade, and a daughter, Mrs. Onitavia, survive.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Rupert Seidenbusch, O. S. B., D. D., of Minnesota, died at Richmond, Va., yesterday. The Bishop said mass at St. Mary's Church yesterday, but was very weak, and after mass had to be assisted to the priests' residence, adjoining the church. His death was caused by apoplexy, superinduced by the extreme heat. He was sixty-five years old and a native of Munich, Bavaria.

—Mrs. Julianna Hayes, the first President of the Woman's Southern Missionary Society, and mother of State Senator Thomas G. Hayes, died at Baltimore last night, aged eighty-two years. She was born in Northumberland County, Va., and married the Rev. Thomas C. Hayes of Washington, D. C. During the war she devoted her whole time to nursing Confederates in the hospitals of Richmond, Va.

—Samuel B. Edwards, the oldest resident of Schenectady, N. Y., died there Saturday night, aged ninety-five. He was the father of Judge Edwards of Hudson, of the Supreme Court of the State.

THOUGHT HER A SOMNAMBULIST

But After Mrs. O'Connor Departed Miss Clamm Missed a Diamond Ring.

Mrs. Margaret O'Connor, a domestic, at 245 East Fifty-ninth Street, may be a somnambulist. Miss Helen Clamm, matron at the Gerry Society rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was awakened Saturday afternoon while indulging in a brief nap by a noise in her room. Starting to her feet, she was surprised to see Mrs. O'Connor rumaging through the drawers in the dressing case and talking to herself.

"I'm tired," she said; "so tired!"

The matron, seeing that the woman's eyes were closed, concluded she was a somnambulist, and left her in the room. After she had gone the matron discovered that a fifty-dollar diamond ring was missing from the dresser.

Mrs. O'Connor was arrested and finally admitted her guilt. She was held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in $500 bail to answer to the charge of larceny.

Miss Sack Probably a Suicide.

WHERE TIMES RACE ENDS

The Fine Grounds of the Riverton Athletic Association.

CLUB FORMERLY A BASEBALL TEAM

Organized in 1865, It Won Many Notable Victories Over Amateur Nines — Its Prominent Officers.

RIVERTON, N. J., June 3.—Few of the so-called athletic clubs in this country have made so distinguished a success as the Riverton Athletic Association. Organized in 1865, the club has had many ups and downs, until now it is a comparatively wealthy organization, with magnificent grounds and a reputation in the world of sports that is second to none.

The club has not always been known as the Riverton Athletic Association. When the organization was effected on June 19, 1865, it was called the Riverton Ball Club, and this title prevailed until last year. The possibilities in cycling prompted the reorganization, and the track constructed on the grounds here is the one on which The New-York Times tri-State relay bicycle race will end next Saturday afternoon.

During the old days of baseball perhaps no amateur club in the country was so well known as the Rivertons. The organization was exclusively a baseball club for many years, and to this day has its team. Most of its members are Philadelphians, and they never tire of recounting the stories of those early days. Their first games were played in a back street in the Quaker City. Next they secured permission to play in Biddle's apple orchard. These grounds were used for two seasons.

In 1870 the Miller Grounds were leased, and the club having acquired a very strong team, played some exciting games there. In 1881 a fund was raised for the improvement of the grounds for cricket, tennis, and baseball of course.

Speaking in a reminiscent vein of the club's progress in 1881, Louis A. Flanagan, now Vice President of the association, said recently:

"A contract was made to have Pennsylvania sod and soil laid on the field, and we hauled the sod and soil, (about 250 car loads of each,) from Tacony, Penn., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, which very courteously made a nominal rate for us as a contribution to our club. Our base ball team was our great pride, and from year to year it was strengthened, and we at last concluded that we should own our own grounds. Consequently, on April 29, 1885, we purchased the Lippincott property, of six and one quarter acres, and moved there in April, 1887.

"Our club for many years consisted of about ten members, and our only revenue was what we could collect from our friends and members, which enabled us to occasionlly have the grounds cut, and purchase two or three bats and a couple of base balls. We continued our amateur standing, we think, longer than any other club. Our banner year was 1890, and we defeated nearly every team we met.

"I remember we went to Staten Island on July 4 of that year, and played two games with the Staten Island Athletic Association, and won both games. The afternoon game was prolonged to fourteen innings. Jack McFetridge, the champion amateur, pitched

Louis A. Flanagan,
Vice President R. A. A.

both games. The afternoon game was witnessed by Henry Chadwick, the 'Father of Base Ball,' and he said it was one of the best he had ever seen. As this was our most successful season and our best game of that season, it would interest many, I think, if The New-York Times would publish the names of our team, who played in both games. They are as follows: Nellins, 3b.; Drennon, c., (our regular catcher, L. G. Graff, jr., was then sick;) Broadaway, r. f.; J. Hovey, l. f.; Cake, c. f.; Simpson, 1b.; McFetridge, p.; Moore, s. s. (who played with our team twenty consecutive seasons,) 2b., and Turner, s. s.

"The forenoon game resulted in our favor, 5 to 2, and the afternoon game, 3 to 2, in our favor. Neither side scored until the fourteenth inning. In October of that year we ended the season with a banquet at the Union League Club, with the honor of having the champion amateur base ball team. After that year our team was not as strong, for the reason that most clubs were paying their players, and it was an experiment that was too expensive for us to undertake. However, we maintained a team, and still tried to keep up the prestige of the good old club.

"In 1893 the interest in the club was very slack, and some of us thought that perhaps the club had lived long enough. However, in the early Spring of last year a few members proposed to form a new association, with the view of encouraging bicycling, and consequently on March 31, 1894, the Riverton Athletic Association was organized, and the Riverton Ball Club leased their grounds to the new association for a term of years. The Riverton Ball Club, however, is still in existence. Its members are the members of the new organization, who, more through sentiment perhaps than anything else, will keep the old club in existence."

After securing the grounds here, the new association built one of the finest quarter-mile tracks in the world, erected stands capable of holding nearly 3,000 people, and on the Fourth of July last year opened them formally in the presence of the largest audience ever at a like event in or around Philadelphia. The membership increased rapidly, until now there are on the roll over 250 active members, included in which are a large number of ladies.

Last year the club spent about $6,000 on the grounds, and this year will spend as much more. Several meets were given during the year, and the Rivertons were the first association to inaugurate bicycle racing at night by electric light.

The association is a purely amateur one, formed solely for the purpose of encouraging amateur athletic sports. No dividends are declared, no salaries paid to officers, but every dollar received from dues or admission fees is spent on the grounds. The track has been regraded, recovered, and leveled, until such noted riders as have visited and tried the grounds pronounce them the finest in this country. Every courtesy is extended to visiting riders, a trainer is kept on the grounds constantly, and it is the club's aim and purpose to have the grounds known everywhere as the place where gentlemanly sport can be encouraged and met with, and where everything is done for the sake of the sport and not for profit.

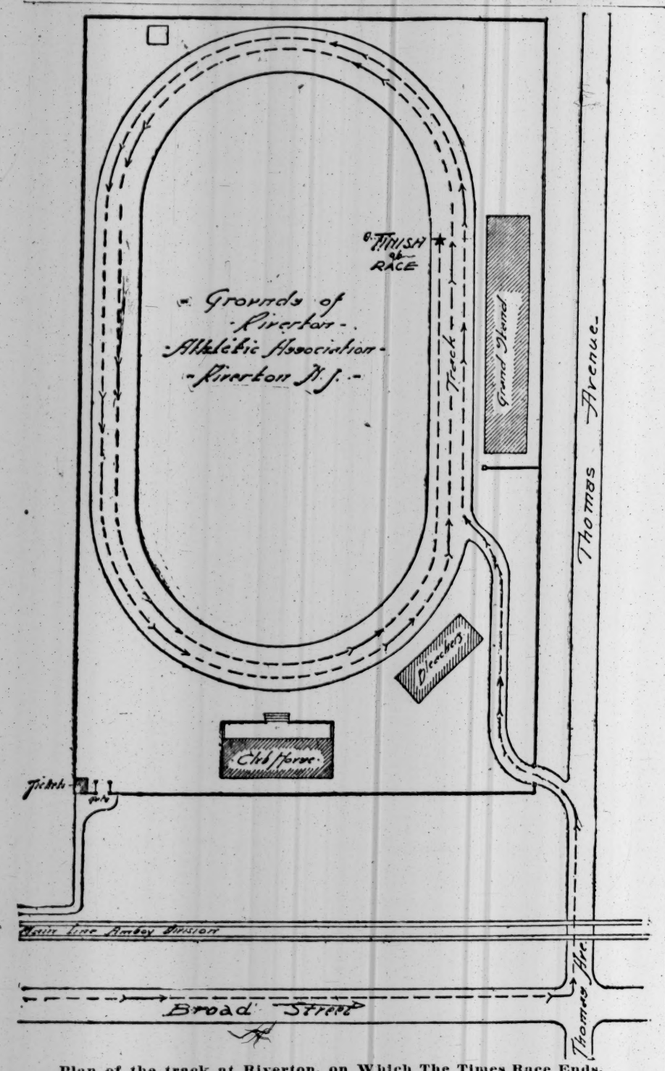
Plans are now being prepared for a large and commodious clubhouse, to cost about $7,000. It will be in the Colonial style, with separate apartments and all conveniences, both for ladies and gentlemen.

The Riverton Association has a particularly prominent board of officers. Each member is most favorably known in the world of amateur sports. Charles W. Davis is the President, Walter G. Wilson the Secretary and Treasurer, and Louis A. Flanagan the Vice President. T. J. Dewees is a member of the Board of Governors. A. J. Briggs is Chairman of the Bicycle Committee.

The plan of the grounds shows the excellent arrangement of things, and the special roadway built for The Times relay riders to enter by. This has been constructed at no little expense and trouble. By this route the riders enter the grounds without going out of the way in the least to complete the twenty-five mile run beginning in Trenton.

The race meet to be held here on Saturday will be one of the best ever given in this section. It is expected that the local part of the programme will be almost completed when the last trio in the 150-mile team race strikes the track for the last half-mile run. In all probability the two "fastest time" riders, Fuller of Brooklyn and Dampman of Philadelphia, will come in ahead of the relay men. They are to start one hour in advance of the first relay from The New-York Times office, in Park Row, New-York City.

The special prize for the race over the entire Times course is presented by the Rivertons. It is a particularly attractive gold medal, costing $75. Another prize, a gold medal, presented by The New-York Times, will be given to the man making the second best time.



Plan of the track at Riverton, on Which The Times Race Ends.

Special Race Prize.

JERSEY'S TEAM SELECTED

Crack Riders Named to Represent That State in the Times Relay.

A SUBSTITUTE TEAM ALSO CHOSEN

The State Committee Had a Large List of Entries to Select From —Only the Best Riders Considered.

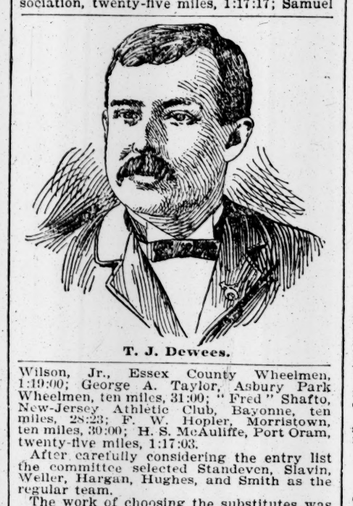
NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—The New-Jersey committee in charge of the arrangements for The New-York Times tri-State relay race from New-York to Riverton, a distance of 150 miles, met at Achtel Stetter's, on Broad Street, to-night. It went

Charles W. Davis,
President R. A. A.

over the entries for the big race. Chief Consul Robert Gentle presided, while Secretary Alfred H. Chamberlain read the names of the Jerseymen who had sent in their entries. Frederick Keer, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club, made up the quorum, the only absentee being R. R. Chiswell of the Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson.

Chairman Gentle announced at the outset that the aim of the committee was to select only the best men from the entries, so that the credit of the Jersey cyclers might be upheld. No sentiment, no feeling of consideration for any man or club, should be permitted to enter into the question of selection, he said. The other members echoed the Chairman's sentiments, and the committee got down to business.

Mr. Chamberlain read the list of entries as follows: Thomas Hughes, East Side Wheelmen of Paterson, record for twenty-five miles, 1:09:27; Hans Hanson, Perth Amboy, twenty-five miles, 1:10:59; William Slavin, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, twenty-five miles, 1:13:00; William Weller, Century Cycle Club, Newark, twenty-five miles, 1:14:03; Simpson Standeven, Active Athletic Club, Paterson, twenty-five miles, 1:14:31, who finished second in the Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day; J. W. Conklin, Arlington Cycling Club, twenty-five miles, 1:14:38; A. L. Horry, Century Cycle Club, Newark, twenty-five miles, 1:15:39; A. J. Hargan, Century Cycle Club, Newark, twenty-five miles, 1:16:03; F. G. Smith, Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, twenty-five miles, 1:17:17; Samuel



T. J. Dewees.

Wilson, Jr., Essex County Wheelmen, 1:19:00; George A. Taylor, Asbury Park Wheelmen, ten miles, 31:00; "Fred" Shafto, New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne, ten miles, 28:23; F. W. Hopler, Morristown, ten miles, 30:00; H. S. McAuliffe, Port Oram, twenty-five miles, 1:17:03.

After carefully considering the entry list the committee selected Standeven, Slavin, Weller, Hargan, Hughes, and Smith as the regular team.

The work of choosing the substitutes was then taken up, with results as follows: Shafto, McAuliffe, Conklin, Taylor, Horry, and Wilson.

The assignment of the relays to the selected men gave the committeemen some little cause for discussion. The relative merits of the men were canvassed with respect to their knowledge of the routes, their abilities on level ground and in hilly countries, and the places where they had achieved their several records.

The choice of the committee as the man to carry the red ensign of New-Jersey from the office of The New-York Times to the first relay point at Paterson was Thomas Hughes, East Side Wheelmen, with Shafto as substitute.

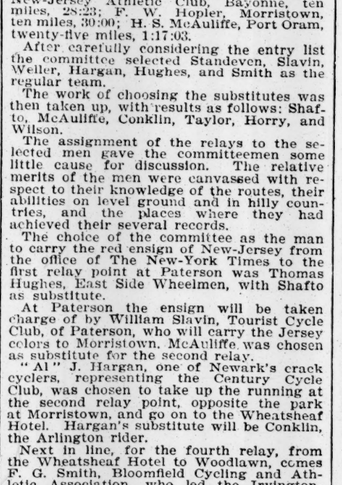
At Paterson the ensign will be taken charge of by William Slavin, Tourist Cycle Club, of Paterson, who will carry the Jersey colors to Morristown. McAuliffe was chosen as substitute for the second relay.

"Al" J. Hargan, one of Newark's crack cyclers, representing the Century Cycle Club, was chosen to take up the running at the second relay point, opposite the park at Morristown, and go on to the Wheatsheaf Hotel. Hargan's substitute will be Conklin, the Arlington rider.

Next in line, for the fourth relay, from the Wheatsheaf Hotel to Woodlawn, comes F. G. Smith, Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association, who led the Irvington-Millburn road racers for the first ten miles of that hard run, and finished fourth. Taylor was assigned as substitute for Smith.

William Weller, another Newarker, was given the next relay, from Woodlawn to Trenton, with Horry, also of Newark, as substitute.

Simpson Standeven, whose Garrison finish with F. W. Richt in the Irvington-Millburn race installed him as a prime favorite



A. J. Briggs.

with the wheelmen of Jersey, was kept for the final relay, from Trenton to Riverton, finishing with the half mile on the track at the end of the race.

Secretary Chamberlain was instructed to notify the substitutes that the committee expects each and every man of them to be at the post assigned to him, so as to be in readiness to take up the running in case of accident or the unavoidable absence of one of the regular team. Every man selected will be required to go over the course of his relay, substitutes as well as the regular team members, in order to thoroughly familiarize himself with the route.

TO SELECT A STRONG TEAM.

The New-York Committee Deterred in Its Choice of Racers.

The New-York Team Committee met at the Astor House last night and considered the many applications for places upon the team to represent New-York in the relay race, but owing to the unexpected number of applications from some of the best road riders of the State, it was determined not definitely to decide upon the team until to-morrow. There is but little doubt that New-York will have a strong team, and, judging from the expressions of the members of the committee, there is every reason to believe that its representatives will prove winners.

Great care will be taken to have every man upon the team acquaint himself with the relay over which he is to run. Wheelmen from both the New-York and Brooklyn clubs will be stationed along the entire route to give any assistance required by their representatives.

Several members of the committee and other club men will go to the finish at Riverton.

The committee will meet again this afternoon.

ARRANGING THE DETAILS.

The Hudson County Wheelmen Perfecting Arrangements for the Race.

JERSEY CITY, June 3.—Every member of the Hudson County Wheelmen's committee on the relay race responded to the call of Chairman Ed Smith, and was promptly on hand at the clubhouse to-night.

Many communications were read from the clubs along the route of the relay race, giving the names of members who would act as "pilots" to the racers. Upward of 100 names were given, notably from the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, New-Jersey Athletic Club of Jersey City, Tourist Wheelmen, East End, Passaic Falls, City, Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson, Boonton Athletic Association, Sabodalica Wheelmen of Morristown, Atalanta Wheelmen, Essex Bicycle Club, and Century Wheelmen of Newark, Elizabeth Wheelmen and Elizabeth Athletic Club, Union County Roadsters of Rahway, New-Brunswick Bicycle Club, Mercer County Wheelmen of Trenton, Ompoge Cycle Club of Perth Amboy, and clubs from Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Riverton.

The Hudson Countys selected representatives for each relay point, with instructions to see that everything was done to aid the racers in their efforts, and also take every precaution necessary to add to their comfort when finishing a relay.

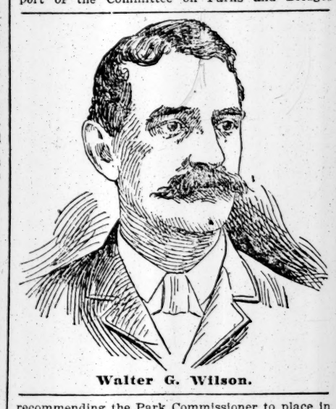
The club will be well represented at the start, at each relay, and at the finish of the race. It was decided to provide white flags for the "pilots."

Another meeting of the committee will be held Friday night, when further instructions to the representatives at the relay points will be given and final details for the race completed.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, unanimously adopted the report of the Committee on Parks and Bridges



Walter G. Wilson.

recommending the Park Commissioner to place in his annual budget sufficient money to construct a bicycle path on the easterly side of the Ocean Parkway from Coney Island to Prospect Park, and also for a new cycle path on the Eastern Parkway, from the park to Howard Avenue. The Aldermen spoke in favor of the resolution and said that it was one of the improvements that a great many people were in favor of.

—Plans for a big bicycle academy in Brooklyn were accepted yesterday and the work on the building will be commenced at once. It will be situated at Eighth Avenue and St. John's Place and will have a large floor space. The building is to be two stories in height and the style of architecture Romanesque.

—The club team race at Trenton on Saturday, won by the Riverside Wheelmen, was pronounced to be the best event on the programme. The "flying start" gave great satisfaction to both the riders and spectators.

—Secretary Kirkpatrick announces that there will be a special meeting of the American League of Racing Cyclists at Albany on the 5th inst. All members are requested to be present.

—"All Morristown will be out to see the race," writes President Walter Savage of the Sahodalica Wheelmen of Morristown, in referring to the relay race of next Saturday.

—The third relay in the 150-mile race on Saturday will be started from Morristown by Mayor Edward Quayle, an enthusiastic admirer of wheeling.

—A regular meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held in Room 86, Pulitzer Building, on Friday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

—The Tourist Wheelmen of Paterson are now sending out application blanks for their diamond meet, scheduled for July 3 and 4.

DEATH OF KENTUCKY PRINCE.

The Premier Stallion at Stony Ford Succumbs to Rheumatism.

The news reached this city yesterday from Stony Ford Farm, Orange County, that the noted trotting sire, Kentucky Prince, died there last Friday. As he had passed his twenty-fifth year, it is not surprising that the premier stallion of this famous breeding establishment has paid the debt of nature. The immediate cause of his death was heart trouble, brought on by rheumatism, and as Kentucky Prince was a horse of unusual vigor, he would doubtless have lived to be more of a patriarch but for the disease that gradually undermined his once perfect health and finally carried him off.

Kentucky Prince, as his name indicates, was a product of the Blue Grass region, and was sired by John W. Thomas of North Middletown, Ky. He was foaled in 1870, and when comparatively young attracted the attention of A. B. Darling, the wealthy New-York fancier. Besides being a horse of mammoth proportions, with a large, rangy body set on short legs that concealed his size, Kentucky Prince came of fashionable stock. His sire, Clark Chief, was by Mambrino Chief, out of Little Nora, by Bay Messenger; the second dam the noted brood mare, Mrs. Caudle, supposed to be of running blood, though her origin was never established. Kentucky Queen, the dam of Kentucky Prince, gave him the "dash of Morgan blood" that is still considered valuable, her sire being Morgan Eagle, by Hale's Green Mountain Morgan.

Mr. Darling decided that this stout trotter would do to cross with the mars at his farms in New-Jersey and Kentucky. Prince was brought North. He attracted little attention at first, though he was in the public stud for a season or two, and a few farmers in New-Jersey sent their mares to him. In 1878 Mr. Darling had the stallion brought to Fleetwood, and while there a groom drove him a trial below 2:30. Charles Backman, who was present, liked the gait and appearance of the trotter, and made Mr. Darling an offer, reported at $10,000. This was accepted and Kentucky Prince was transferred to the celebrated Stony Ford Stud. In the meantime some of the stock he had got in New-Jersey began to be heard from, notably Bayonne Prince, who was quite a champion in his day.

It was when mated with the highly-bred dams at Stony Ford that the real merit of Kentucky Prince as a begetter of extreme speed became apparent. The best nick proved to be with the Hambletonian-Star mares, especially Flora Gardiner. She was bred to the new-comer in 1879, and the produce was a black colt, now known to fame as Guy. He was so small that Mr. Backman had him gelded and sent to an auction in this city before he was matured or developed. A keen-eyed horseman from Cleveland picked the little chap out as good material and secured him for $250. After very little work Guy showed so much speed that William Gordon, the most prominent patron of trotters in Cleveland, purchased him for a good round price, which was to be increased when the gelding went a trial as fast as 2:20.

Finding that Guy could fairly run away on a trot, Mr. Gordon attempted to conceal his merits, and instructed his trainer, George W. Saunders, not to drive him a full mile. This was a sad mistake with a youngster of so much ambition, and the restraining process ruined Guy's temper. Thomas J. Dunbar, who succeeded Saunders as Mr. Gordon's trainer, gave the black flyer to pole with Clingstone, bringing him through the Grand Circuit in 1885. The pair could beat 2:20 handily, and long before this the penurious millionaire had to pay the extra amount stipulated for a mile at that rate.

Dunbar got into trouble with the Cleveland association in the Fall of 1885 and was expelled. This necessitated getting another trainer for Guy, and he was intrusted to John Splan the next season. The change was a disastrous one for the trotter's chances, and no doubt prevented him from earning the championship. After Splan had tried in vain and Guy was worked enough to kill a dozen ordinary horses, he was turned over to Millard Sanders, who had formerly been a coachman for Mr. Gordon. Young Sanders had no reputation as a reinsman, but he saw his golden opportunity and took the greatest pains to get on good terms with the much-abused gelding.

In 1888 he took Guy to Detroit and created a sensation by winning the three-minute class in a single heat. The black meteor stepped this in 2:16¼ and distanced his four competitors. He continued to be a sensation throughout the season of 1888, sometimes winning with ease, and other times getting on bad behavior and failing to save his distance. In September, during the first Grand Circuit meeting ever held in this city, Guy reduced the track record at Fleetwood Park to 2:12¾. Late in October he scored an even 2:12 at Cleveland.

The next year the "crank trotter," as he was known everywhere, was barred from the free-for-all classes. Sanders drove him against time on several occasions, but these efforts were always handicapped by the gelding's bad behavior. At Cleveland in July, after dancing about for nearly an hour, Guy suddenly squared away when a furlong above the wire. From there he trotted a mile in 2:10¾, which remained as his record till he was hitched to a "bike" sulky. This was in 1893, when he was thirteen years old, but the black meteor had enough of his flight left to turn the Detroit track in 2:09¾, which gave him the record for trotting geldings.

The doings of this marvelously swift but erratic performer brought Kentucky Prince into greater prominence as a sire. Flora Gardiner had two other foals by him, and Fred Taylor, who, like Guy, made his début in 1888, was almost as unlucky as his brother. He won the Clay Stakes at Albany that Spring, taking a record of 2:20¾, and was then sent to Splan, but did little or nothing in his hands. Leslie, a filly bred like this unfortunate pair, was not trained, and after raising a few foals, died when comparatively young.

Up to the close of last season Kentucky Prince had contributed thirty-one to the 2:30 list, all of them trotters. Eloise is next to Guy by the records, having earned a mark of 2:15 last year. Stevie, 2:19; Company, 2:19¾; Problem, 2:18; Cypress, 2:18¼, and Spofford, 2:18¾, were all good campaigners, and later additions to the 2:20 list are Annie Stevens, 2:18¼, and Cornwall, 2:20. Many of the sons and daughters of Kentucky Prince have added to his game. Eighteen of the former have got seventy-two trotters and eleven pacers in the fast list, and twenty-three dams by him have produced seventy-six trotters with records of 2:30 or better.

CLIFFORD AND NAVARRE.

A Match Between the Two Great Racers —Willie Martin in Trouble Again.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—There is a prospect now of a match race being made between Clifford and Henry of Navarre for $5,000 a side, the association to add $5,000, and the race to be at a mile and a quarter. This match is the outcome of Clifford's victory in the race for the Members' Handicap at St. Louis on Saturday, when he won at a mile and a quarter in 2:06. The race was a remarkable one for the track, and has revived the talk that Clifford is the greatest horse in this country. The proposed match against Henry of Navarre is the natural outcome of that talk, for Byron McClelland thinks Henry of Navarre is a better horse than Clifford ever was.

The proposed match between Halma, Lissak, The Commoner, and Simon W. is off. The persons who arranged the match had neglected to ask Halma's owners, C. Fleischmann & Sons, to consent to the match. They refused to start Halma for the money offered, with the two Chicago Derby races in view, and the whole thing was declared off.

Willie Martin, the jockey, got into another of his very frequent scrapes again to-day, and was indefinitely suspended for the very queer race he rode on Rightmore, the favorite in the last race here. Repeated suspensions and warnings seem to have no effect on this strongarmed lad, who has probably been accused of more crooked riding than any other jockey in America.

RACING AT PIMLICO.

The Opening of the Meeting Was Far from Successful.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The running meeting which began here to-day was a "frost" for the management. Not more than 1,000 people were present, and but three of the twenty bookmakers put up their slates and posted the odds. The races, as a whole, were tame, and the steeplechase was a perfect farce. The judges finally placed the horses as they finished, but it is doubtful if any of them ran over the proper course. Lizzie, who was finally given the race, fell once, and Madjie was at one time nearly a half mile in the lead, and was pulled to walk, her rider thinking she was alone in the race. But Green remounted on Lizzie, went over the course, and finally finished in front by a half length.

C. J. Fitzgerald started the horses, W. L. Powers officiated as judge, and Francis Trevelyan was the Steward representing The Jockey Club and the National Steeplechase Association.

These are the summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ina, 99 pounds, (Sheedy,) 2 to 1, won; Copyright, 129, (Howe,) 8 to 5, second; Polydora, 112, (Penn,) 4 to 1, third. Tartuffe, Ornus, Senator Vest, and Brighton also ran. Time—1:14¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Paladin, 112 pounds, (Penn,) 4 to 5, won; Hawarden, 112, (Sheedy,) 6 to 5, second; Kallirhoe, 107, (Healy,) 6 to 1, third. Sir John also ran. Time—1:41½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Lambent, 105 pounds, (Penn,) 1 to 2, won; Himyar, 93, (Sheedy,) 7 to 1, second; Fifield, 95, (Finnegan,) 4 to 1, third. Cutalong, Torresdale, Miss Edith, and Brother Ed also ran. Time—1:02½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Cass, 107 pounds, (Scott,) 3 to 1, won; Kilkenny, 111, (Penn,) 8 to 5, second; Charur, 104, (Sheedy,) 2 to 1, third. Van Brunt also ran. Time—1:45¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Short steeplechase. Lizzie, 157 pounds, (Green,) 6 to 5, won; Sam D., 150, (Patterson,) 6 to 1, second; Madjie, 147, (Moore,) 10 to 1, third. Ironsides also ran.

TO RACE AT GRAVESEND.

Two Stakes to be Run for at the Meeting This Afternoon.

The Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will be continued to-day with the usual card of six races, including two stakes, the Seaside, for two-year-olds, and the Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth. The latter will be the event of the day, as in it Sir Walter will try and give lumps of weight to a fair lot of horses, including Lazzarone, who was second in the Brooklyn Handicap, and Patrician, who has shown himself to be very good in his last two races. Hornpipe, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, is named as a probable starter, but there is little likelihood of his going to the post for the race. On paper it looks as if the race would be a "clincher."

The two-year-old stake race is a high-class selling race, but should be none the less interesting on that account. The horses will have to race well to beat Requital for the purse.

Good contests are certain in the four other races carded, particularly in the first and the last. Entries for the several races, with the weights the horses will carry, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Wernberg 125	Shelly Tuttle	105
Gotham 116	Cromwell	105
Our Jack 115	Sue Kittle	105
Aurelian 110	Corn Cob	100

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting. A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $600 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; maidens allowed seven pounds; five furlongs.

Montezuma	118	Religion 115
Barytone II	111	Nick Johnson 111
Peep O'Day	111	M. D. R. 111
Mormon	111	Nantucket 111
Fascination	108	Tenderness 108
Ardath	108	Top Topsy 108

THIRD RACE.—The Seaside Stakes of $2,000 for two-year-olds; $50 each; $100 additional for starters; to the winner, $1,500; to the second horse, $300, and to the third horse, $200; selling allowances; five furlongs.

Fred Train	118	Castleton 98
Sebastian	105	Premier 95
Brisk	105	Heresy 90
Requital	105	Patrol 90
Forum	103	Bessie Browning 90

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookdale Handicap of $2,000; for three-year-olds and upward; $50 each; $100 additional for starters; to the winner, $1,500; to the second horse, $300, and to the third horse, $200; one mile and a furlong.

Sir Walter	126	Ed Kearney 104
Lazzarone	118	Sir Knight 100
Sister Mary	116	Our Jack 98
Hornpipe	115	Song and Dance 98
Patrician	110	Stephen J 98
Dutch Skater	106	Sabilla 87
Agitator	105	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse $500, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Sir Dixon, Jr.	109	Corn Cob 100
Langdon	106	Mirage 104
Abingdon	102	Roundelay 102
Jack the Jew	102	Andrews 102

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second, and $50 to third; one mile and a furlong.

Ajax	118	W. B. 105
St. Michael	108	Song and Dance 104
Charade	104	Prig 102
Lochinvar	102	Restraint 98
Salonica	101	George Dixon 97
Pay or Play	97	

POLO PLAYING AT WESTBURY.

The Association Tournament to Continue at Philadelphia and Brookline.

Better polo has seldom been seen than that which was played in the Polo Association's tournament games for the Meadowbrook Club cups on the latter's grounds at Westbury, L. I., last week. The teams which competed in the tournament were the Rockaway, Meadowbrook First and Second, Country Club of Westchester, and Freebooters of the Meadowbrook Club, and each was composed of some of the best players in this country.

The team work was excellent, and in some of the periods the individual playing was brilliant, notably that performed by Stanley Mortimer, O. W. Bird, W. C. Eustis, Albert Stevens, J. E. Cowdin, August Belmont, F. Conover, L. Francke, E. W. Roby, and H. S. Page, all of whom distinguished themselves as experts with the mallet.

Last Saturday's game brought together the Rockaway and the Freebooters teams, to decide the tournament, and after an exciting and close contest the latter won by 10¾ goals to 8 for their opponents. Stanley Mortimer, E. K. Stowe, C. C. Baldwin, and Albert Stevens composed the winning team. They each received a handsome silver cup, which was won outright.

This week the Philadelphia Country Club will be the scene of two tournament events. One is for the Kuhn Challenge Cup, presented by C. Hartman Kuhn, and is played for by teams of four, under the April handicap. It becomes the property of the club winning it three times, and can only be contested for once each year on the Philadelphia Country Club grounds. Individual prizes are also added.

The other event is for the Philadelphia Country Club cups for teams of four, and are individual prizes won outright. To-day the game for the Kuhn Cup will be played, for which only two teams—he Country Clubs of Philadelphia and Westchester—are entered. The former club's players will be W. F. Smith, M. Rosengarten, C. E. Mather, R. E. Strawbridge, and L. C. Altemus, and J. F. McFadden substitute, and the latter's team will consist of N. C. Reynal, L. Waterbury, E. C. Potter, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and C. S. Bates substitute. Thursday the Westchesters will play the home team for the Country Club cups, and on Saturday the Meadowbrooks will play the winners of Thursday's game, three clubs being entered in this contest. Next week three tournament games will be decided on the grounds of the Country Club of Brookline, Mass.

LET THE MERCURY CAPER

Hot or warm or cool—whatever the Summer weather, here are just the light breeze-woven things you'll want and with less to pay for them than you suspect.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

"Nothing like it" the women say, and the men, and the storekeepers—anybody who knows anything about what such goods usually are. Throngs at every counter.

The great June sale is catching the town. Here are hints of a few items—maybe one in a dozen.

GOWNS.
Strong muslin Gowns, mother hubbard pleated yoke, embroidered ruffle on neck, yoke, and sleeves, 54 in. long, **38c**; only three pieces to one buyer.
Heavy muslin Gowns, mother hubbard yoke of 42 fine spaced pleats, Hamburg ruffle on neck, yoke, and sleeves, 56 in. long, **55c.**
Strong muslin Gowns, mother hubbard yoke of 18 fine spaced pleats, collar and cuffs feather stitched, ribbon at neck, 56 in. long, **65c.**
DRAWERS.
Strong muslin Drawers, with wide hem and 5 pleats, yoke band, **18c**; only three pieces sold to one buyer.
Strong, fine muslin Drawers, wide hem and 9 pleats, **30c**; same in cambric, **35c.**
Fine, heavy muslin Drawers, with neat Hamburg ruffle, 8 pleats above, **50c**; same in cambric, **50c.**
SKIRTS.
Good white muslin skirts, with deep Hamburg ruffle, **75c.**
Muslin umbrella Skirts, with ruffle trimmed with fine Hamburg edge, **$1.**
Good, heavy muslin Skirt, hemstitched, embroidered ruffle, 5 pleats above, **$1.25.**
CORSET COVERS.
Fine cambric Corset Covers, high neck, trimmed with embroidery, **12c**; only three pieces sold to one buyer.
Fine cambric Corset Covers, trimmed with machine made torchon lace, **25c.**
Fine cambric Corset Covers, V front, high back, trimmed with neat embroidery, **25c.**
FOR THE CHILDREN.
Children's Drawers, good, durable muslin, cluster of pleats and deep hem, 2 to 4 years, **10c**; 6 to 10 years, **14c.**
Cambric short Dresses, yoke of handsome embroidered insertion between 6 clusters of fine pleats, 6 months and 1 and 2 years, **50c.**

Second Floor, Broadway.

SILVERWARE

Guaranteed just as woolens and silks are guaranteed. The exclusive 100 or 200 per cent. profit houses don't like it that we are content to sell so near to bedrock cost. But we go on selling just the same.

Overhauling some lots of the plated goods—some that have been maybe a month in the house. Too long. We don't keep them to look at.

$4 Cake Baskets, Bread Trays, Cracker Baskets—quadruple plate (copy of $75 models)—may go at **$1.**
$5 Fruit Baskets, (triple plate,) at **$1.**
Olive Dishes (quadruple plate,) glass interior, that have been $1.95 to $5, may go at **$1.**

Tenth Street.

UMBRELLAS

For rain or shine, fine quality of twilled Helvetia silk, with paragon frame, firm stout English hardwood handles, 26 in., **$1.25**; 28 in., **$1.45.**
Fine quality, close rolled Umbrellas, with silver deposit and plain handles, **$2.90.**

Broadway.

$1 CHEMISETTES AT 25c

Very nobby, well made, of the most stylish materials, with cuffs to match, in white and light combinations, all sizes.

Broadway.

BOOKS—STATIONERY

Take a minute or five minutes at the New Book table and you'll know exactly what the publishers are doing. You can feel the quick pulse of the new department.

Magazines have a separate counter. Current numbers of the leading periodicals on sale. Subscriptions taken at special rates. Addresses will be changed at any time on request. Price list of magazines to any applicant.

STATIONERY for the tourist or for the stay-at-home.
60 sheets Paper, ruled or plain, with 60 Envelopes, **19c.**
120 sheets Paper, cream, wove, or Irish linen finish, plain, with 100 Envelopes, **48c**; commercial size, **55c.**
Pound package satin or linen finish Paper, ruled or plain, **20c.**
24 sheets Paper with 24 Envelopes, new tints, **15c.**
Sterling silver Penholders, **95c.**
Sterling silver Pencils, **50c.**
Fountain Pens, **$1.**
Economic Fountain Inkstands, **25c.**
Postage Stamp Album, 4-to size, 4,000 engravings, **$1.15.**

Ninth Street.

COTTON DRESS GOODS

There's a new touch on them. There's new space for them. New records are being made.

The more you know of such goods, the more you'll be surprised at the new order of things.

We mean these goods for consumers only; traders would be glad enough to get them to sell again.

Lancaster Ginghams in staple checks, **4c.**
Standard quality Shirting Prints, white ground, with small figures and stripes, **3c.**
Fine Zephyr Ginghams in pretty plaids and stripes, **7c.**
Remnants in brown and bleached Muslin and Sheetings, **3** to **10c**; were 8 to 25c.
Cotton Crepon in pink-and-white, blue-and-white, black-and-white, and butter-color-and-white, **7½c** yd.; originally 25c.
Very fine imported corded Batiste, black-and-white and blue-and-white, **25c** yd.; reduced from 40c.
Fine striped Organdies in very handsome printings and colorings, **25c**; from 65c.
Fine striped imported Jaconets in handsome colorings, **25c** yd.; from 65c.
Corded, soft finished Jaconets in pink, blue and white grounds, with stripes or flowers, **25c** yd.; from 65c.
Corded and striped soft finished Jaconets, white ground and pretty colorings, **20c.**
Fine Jaconets of fancy weaves in beautiful designs, white ground and handsome colorings, **19c** yd.
Soft finished Nainsook, fine striped and plain weaves, pink and ecru grounds, in pretty colors, **18c** yd.; originally 45c.

Fourth Avenue.

FOR GIRLS AND MISSES

Misses' one and two-piece Galatea Blouse Suits, and lawn and dotted Swiss Dresses, **50, 75c**; from $2.75 and $4.50; of course they're a little mussed.
Infants' white and colored Dresses, little soiled, that's why they are **50c**; from $1 and $1.50.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

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Purchasers of Waverley Bicycles Taught FREE

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INDIANA BICYCLE CO.

Gigantic Clearance Sale of Bicycles.

New, shop-soiled, and used—Columbia, $29, $35, $39; Raleigh, $38; Rambler, $34; Remington, $37; Victor, $36; Tourist, $39; New Mail, $55; Sterling, $44; Ormonde, $55; Crescent, $59; Crawford, $53; Warwick, $39; Gendron, $39. 3,000 wheels to select from

FOREIGN JUDGMENT CASES

Findings of the Courts of Other Countries May Be Impeached.

U. S. SUPREME COURT SO DECIDES

The Case Was That of Henry Hilton and William Libbey Versus Guyot, Liquidator of Charles Fortin & Co.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—After holding them under advisement for parts of two terms, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day finally disposed of the famous "foreign judgment" cases. The decision was that of a bare majority, the court standing 5 to 4. The opinion was read by Mr. Justice Gray, and the dissenters were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Jackson. The title of the best-known case was "Henry Hilton and William Libbey, late co-partners as A. T. Stewart & Co., vs. Gustav Bertin Guyot, as official liquidator of the late firm of Charles Fortin & Co. et al." The facts in the case involve transactions in kid gloves during many years, amounting to millions of dollars.

In 1879 Fortin & Co. instituted an action against Stewart & Co. in what is called the Tribunal of Commerce in Paris, in which was claimed large sums of money growing out of the transactions of the previous years. In the course of the litigation Stewart & Co. instituted counter proceedings against Fortin & Co. The result of long litigation was a judgment by the Court of Appeals of Paris, to which the cases were finally taken, against Stewart & Co., for $195,122, with interest.

Before this judgment was rendered, Stewart & Co. had disposed of all their property in France, and, in order to realize upon it, M. Guyot, who was what is called in the United States assignee, or administrator, of Charles Fortin, who had died in the meantime, was compelled to institute proceedings in the United States court at New-York. This resulted in a judgment for $280,352 in his favor, from which judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by Hilton & Libbey. In the suit in the New-York courts Hilton & Libbey set up several defenses, the principal one of which was that there was fraud in the procuring of the original judgment in the French courts, and upon this ground their counsel insisted that the whole case should be investigated with a view to determining whether or not the allegations were sufficient to impeach that judgment.

This view of the case was not accepted by the court below, and Judge Wallace gave the plaintiff judgment for the sum named. At the same time he dismissed a bill in equity filed by Hilton & Libbey against Guyot for the purpose of discovering the ground upon which the judgment in France was issued, holding that the judgment was a bar to such an action.

In disposing of the case in which the judgment against Hilton et al. was rendered in the court below, Mr. Justice Gray said that the general rule was, as laid down in the old books, both English and American, that the existence of a foreign judgment is prima facie evidence of the justice of the claim upon which it is founded. But the question was, How far shall it be deemed to be conclusive? In the case under consideration, the parties affected charged that fraud had been perpetrated in procuring the judgment. The laws of France give no weight to judgments of courts in this country against citizens of that republic, especially if the correctness and virtue of the judgment are attacked, as they have been in this case, without an examination of all the facts connected with the proceedings. The operation of this law, the Justice said, should be mutual; that international comity did not require courts of the United States to go further in that respect than the tribunals of other nations.

This particular judgment, if the offers of proof which Hilton and Libbey made, and which the court below rejected, were substantiated, could not be enforced in France nor in England, nor in any civilized country in Europe. If this suit had been brought in any other country, the judgment would have had to be examined, and its value should be recognized in the United States only so far as France exercises judicial discretion in similar cases.

The judgment of the court below, therefore, was reversed, with instructions to grant a new trial. And in the equity case, the judgment below, dismissing the bill of discovery brought by Hilton and Libbey was reversed and the case was remanded for further proceedings, in harmony with the opinion of the court in the first case. No opinion was filed by any of the dissenting Justices.

The other "foreign judgment" case was that of Samuel J. Ritchie vs. J. B. & G. W. McMullin, appealed from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio. In this case the judgment against Ritchie was rendered by the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, for the Province of Ontario, the litigation growing out of an agreement by the McMullins to sell Ritchie certain Central Ontario Railway bonds for $210,000 in capital stock of the Canadian Copper Company. Ritchie failed to carry out his part of the agreement, and suit was brought in Canada for specific performance of contract, or damages in lieu thereof. Judgment was given against Ritchie, and the McMullin's brought suit in Ohio, of which State Ritchie was a resident, to enforce it. They were successful. Ritchie appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Gray said, regarding this case, that in many respects it was different from the Hilton-Guyot case. The allegations made by Ritchie were not sufficient to impeach the judgment. The jurisdiction of the court was not attacked, nor was any question of fraud in the proceedings raised. To a judgment against a citizen of Great Britain obtained in the United States under like circumstances would be given full force by the courts of England. The judgment could not be ignored because, at a later stage of the proceedings, it was alleged that the Canadian court did not properly try some question involved. Therefore, the judgment of the court below in favor of the McMullins against Ritchie was affirmed. In this case there was no dissent.

The final disposition of this question will be received with much satisfaction by the lawyers in this country, who have not been able to determine from the many conflicting decisions by lower courts just what force a foreign judgment against a citizen of the United States had in the United States. The financial interests involved are said to amount, in the aggregate, to many millions of dollars.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:30|Sun sets...7:27|Moon sets...2:15

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:19	5:27	11:47	11:58
Governors Island	5:45	5:57	11:46	12:37
Hell Gate	7:38	7:50	1:14	2:05

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Croft	Dundee	May 15
Italia	Gibraltar	May 19
Manitou	Swansea	May 20
Noordland	Antwerp	May 25
Oevenum	Oporto	May 21

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Leona	Galveston	May 28
Seneca	Havana	June 1
Seminole	Jacksonville	June 2

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Andes	Port au Prince	June 1
Dago	Gibraltar	May 22
El Mar	New-Orleans	June 1
Edam	Amsterdam	May 25
Hubbuck	Barry	May 22
Saale	Bremen	May 28

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	May 28
Britannic	Liverpool	May 29
California	Hamburg	May 24
Caribbee	St Croix	June 1
Citta da Messina	Gibraltar	May 23
Lucania	Liverpool	June 1
Menantic	Swansea	May 23
Venezuela	La Guayra	June 1

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

America	London	May 26
Chicago City	Swansea	May 25
La Touraine	Havre	June 1
Martello	Hull	May 25
New-York	Southampton	June 1
Trinidad	Bermuda	June 6

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Braunschweig	Bremen	May 25
Phoenicia	Hamburg	May 26

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Anchoria	Glasgow	May 30
Lady Palmer	Gibraltar	May 27
Normadic	Liverpool	May 31
Obdam	Rotterdam	May 29
Willehad	Bremen	May 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Algonquin	June 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Boston City	June 4	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Cevic	June 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caracas	June 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Kaiser W. II.	June 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ardanmhor	June 5	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Mohican	June 5	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 5	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Croft	June 5	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	June 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	June 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	June 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Saginaw	June 6	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Reguius	June 7	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
State of Texas	June 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	June 7	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	June 8	Jack'sville	5 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt
Hardell	June 8	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St
Alhambra	June 8	Cienfuegos	80 Wall St.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
El Monte	June 8	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Valdancia	June 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Hekla	June 8	Christiania	28 State St.
Madiana	June 8	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
Devenum	June 8	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Louisiana	June 8	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N.R.
R. of California	June 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Manahnan	June 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	June 8	Kingston	24 State St.
Prussia	June 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bourgogne	June 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Powhatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Tauric	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 11	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	June 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Seneca	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Buffon	June 12	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Wylo	June 12	Greytown	24 State St.
Orinoco	June 12	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Andes	June 13	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 14	Jack'sville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	June 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Orizaba	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Mozart	June 15	M'chester	Busk&Jevons.
Martella	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Marsala	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	June 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	June 15	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Kimlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	June 18	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubbuck	June 18	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Nomadic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanrose	June 19	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Caribbee	June 19	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
El Sol	June 19	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Ontario	June 19	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Majestic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	June 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	June 19	Havana	113 Wall st.
Antilla	June 19	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 20	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Athanca	June 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Newton	June 20	Colon	Pier 35 N. R.
Massachusetts	June 20	London	4 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Progreso	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	June 20	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Iroquois	June 21	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Coleridge	June 22	Bahia	Busk&Jevons
Allsa	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Buffalo	June 22	Hull	21-23 StateSt
Prins Will'm I.	June 22	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
El Rio	June 22	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maracaibo	June 22	Curacao	135 Front St.
G'ld of Akaba	June 22	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	June 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanmhor	June 22	Neuvitas	80 Wall St.
Werra	June 22	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	June 22	Christiania	28 State St.
Spaarndam	June 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	June 22	Bahia	Busk&Jevons
Tamaulipas	June 22	Para	113 Pearl St.
Seminole	June 23	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	June 23	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 25	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Dona Maria	June 25	Azores	102 Broad St.
Bovic	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Portia	June 25	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Spree	June 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Veragua	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 26	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
St. Louis	June 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Zuandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Horrox	June 27	Santos	19 Whith'l St.
Cherokee	June 28	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Cuflc	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 29	Pern'mb'co	F'ch,Edye Co.
Bellxura	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Lepanto	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	37 Broadway.
Veendam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aleop	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	July 1	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.

Arrived—New-York—Monday, June 3.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton May 25, with mdse, 90 cabin and 590 steerage passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:54 P. M.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow May 24 and Moville May 25, with mdse, 79 cabin and 137 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, Hamburg May 15 and Havre May 19, with mdse and 537 steerage passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 M.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 days, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dinclkage, Rotterdam May 20, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Pearson, Coatzacoalcos May 21 and Progreso May 27, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS El Monte, Parker, New-Orleans 5 days, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Abbott, Hull May 17 and Boston June 2, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Enchantress, (Br.,) Riches, Trieste April 26, Fiume May 1, Bari May 3, and Palermo May 10, with mdse to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Aeon, (Br.,) Herron, Baltimore, in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Havana May 30, with mdse and 7 passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:05 A. M.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Dowbiggon, Liverpool May 21, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:22 A. M.

SS Glenochil, (Br.,) Harrison, Sagua May 17 and Caibarien May 28, with sugar to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS State of Texas, Hix, Fernandina May 29 and Brunswick May 31, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow May 23 and Moville May 24, with mdse, 191 cabin and 363 steerage passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool May 24, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Br.,) Sansom, Savanilla May 22, Carthagena May 24, Port Limon May 27, and Kingston May 30, with mdse and 15 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Panama, (Spanish,) Casquera, La Guayra May 13, Porto Cabello May 14, Savanilla May 16, Carthagena May 18, Colon May 21, Port Limon May 22, Santiago May 26, and Havana May 28, with mdse and 33 passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, Avonmouth May 22, in ballast to Gust Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Sailed.

SS H. Dumois, (Nor.,) for Gibara; Cilurnum, (Br.,) for Dublin; Wyanoke, for Newport News and Richmond; Marengo, (Br.,) for Newcastle, England; Basil, for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.

WIND—Sandy Hook, June 3—0:30 P. M.—Southeast, moderate breeze, cloudy and hazy.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 3.—SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York May 24 for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS La Gascogne, (French,) Capt. Baudelon, New-York for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from Swansea for New-York, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New-York May 19 for Dover, (for orders,) passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. hence for New-York June 1.

SS Sutherland, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York June 1.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Poconset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York May 11 for Venice, &c., arr. at Genoa May 31.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt Craig, from New-York May 8 for Naples, arr. at Genoa June 1.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 3.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, arr. at midnight June 2, and proceeded for Bremen.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,249 Broadway. 33d Street. Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 63 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

7 EAST 30th.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 195, 171, 721, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Summer in the Country.

If you want genuine country life, you can surely find it somewhere on the Erie lines. Call at any of the offices named below and get a copy of the new "Summer Homes" book, which contains an attractive list of hotels and boarding houses located either in the Hudson Highlands, the Orange or Shawangunk Mountains, the Ramapo, Wallkill, Neversink, Lackawaxen, or Delaware Valley. The price of board varies, and can be had to suit the purse.

Offices: New-York, 111, 261, 401, or 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers Street, or West Twenty-third Street Ferries; Brooklyn, 96 Broadway, 333 Fulton St.; Hoboken, 200 Hudson St.; or by sending four cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New-York, book will be mailed to any address.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 9 colored maps. Address THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN, YORK CLIFFS, MAINE. Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager, 19 Broadway, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

THE GREYLOCK, NOW OPEN.

For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager. F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH NEWCASTLE, N. H. Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H. OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.

Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.

We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.

FRANK JONES, Proprietor. W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR THE RELIEF OF HAY FEVER.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.

FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.

For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

OPENS JUNE 22, 1895. FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS L. U. MALTBY, SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Lenox by the Sea. (OPENS JUNE 15.)

On Shrewsbury River and fronting Ocean. Rumson Beach Station, Seabright, N. J. Trains stop at door. House renovated. Sanitary plumbing. Particulars, hotel or Mrs. E. PRINCE LENOX, 11 West 32d St., New-York.

HATHAWAY INN, Deal Beach, N. J.

Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished, everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address THOMAS & WELCH, Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

THE OCTAGON, SEA BRIGHT, N. J.

OPEN JUNE 22.

The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet. GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

THE ELBERON, ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.

This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

EAST VIEW HOUSE. HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.

OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.

Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families. J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

BELMAR, N. J. **THE CARLETON.**

Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

SEAGIRT, N. J. **PARKER HOUSE.**

On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON, LONG BRANCH.

New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED THIS SEASON. Fine bathing beach. Opens June 29.

HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch, (PLEASURE BAY.)

Delightful location on Shrewsbury River and one mile from ocean. European Plan.

The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK, ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address. MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN. One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.

One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE WINDSOR, CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach. Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY. Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,

MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES. FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.

Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular. W. C. WHITE.

"The Halcyon," and COTTAGES, Formerly HALCYON HALL. **Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.**

Now open under new management; the finest Summer resort in the country; 1,000 feet elevation; terms very much reduced; beautiful scenery; fine drives; excellent cuisine. For particulars address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL, Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,

Will Open for the Season June 20.

N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.

Fernciiff Hotel and Cottages, Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Sharon Springs, N.Y. Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.

European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,

Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.

Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

THE INN AT HIGH POINT.

A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,960 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c. CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular. C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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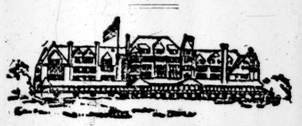

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**GRANT HOU

STAMP THIEVES SHAVED

Four Notorious Criminals Scarcely Recognizable in Court.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY IN HOBOKEN

Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, and Harry Russell Held in $10,000 Bail and John Moore Discharged.

Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, Harry Russell, and John Moore, who were arrested Friday, charged with robbing the Hoboken Post Office of stamps worth $8,300 last August, were taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

Moore proved an alibi, and was discharged. The three other men were held in $10,000 bail each for examination Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

United States Marshals Stafford, Bostwick, and Hurley brought the prisoners from the Ludlow Street Jail to the courtroom. They were handcuffed in pairs. There was a large number of detectives and witnesses on behalf of the Government waiting for them. It was said that four more notorious criminals had seldom been captured at once.

Those who saw the men Saturday looked at them in astonishment when they entered the courtroom yesterday. Moore's appearance was unchanged, but no one would have recognized the other men. Each one had gotten a clean shave Sunday in the jail.

Killoran, when he was arrested Saturday, had gray side whiskers, and looked dignified and sedate. The whiskers were gone. Killoran wore glasses. He had on a blue percale shirt and a light tennis coat. Both Allen and Russell had mustaches Saturday. They were scarcely recognizable with their lips shaved.

The fact that the prisoners had been allowed to get shaved caused some comment. When they were brought before Commissioner Shields Saturday he put the examination down for yesterday, in order that persons from various towns where it was suspected the men had been connected with robberies might be present to identify them. It looked as though all three had cut off their beards for the purpose of preventing recognition.

"I suppose you are the same men who were here Saturday," Commissioner Shields said, "though I really do not recognize you. Moore is the only one I know."

Moore was called before the Commissioner first. Inspector Jacobs corroborated the statement that Moore was discharged from Sing Sing April 1. As the Hoboken Post Office was robbed in December, Commissioner Shields at once discharged him. Moore immediately hastened from the room.

Commissioner Shields said that he had received an indictment from Springfield, Ill., charging the prisoners with robbing the Post Office there of $6,000 worth of stamps.

Arthur H. Smith of the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, 120 Broadway, appeared as counsel for the prisoners, and asked to have the examination postponed. Commissioner Shields increased the bail from $5,000 to $10,000 in each case, and granted Mr. Smith's request.

Had the prisoners been discharged by Commissioner Shields they could not have gone free. Chief Humphrey and Detective J. J. Allen of the New-York Central Railroad Detective Bureau were present with warrants for Allen and Russell on the charge of robbing the railroad station at Albany of $450 on Sept. 23. Russell's photograph was identified by a woman who noticed Russell's bald head when he took off his hat in the station the day of the robbery.

J. J. Kirkpatrick, Postmaster at Patchogue, L. I., was also present. He said he recognized Allen as the man whom he saw hanging about the Post Office just before it was robbed of $1,540 June 2, 1894. Allen is already under indictment in Riverhead, Suffolk County, L. I., for burglary, and the Suffolk County Sheriff was present to take the prisoner if no one else wanted him.

The members of the gang are known as "bank sneak thieves," and are noted members of the profession. It is not known save by the Government officials what the grounds are for connecting them with the Post Office robberies.

The Post Office at Scranton, Penn., was robbed last August of $8,300 in stamps. It is said that the gang is suspected of being concerned in all the big stamp robberies that have been committed recently.

Inspector Jacobs spoke of the change in the appearance of the prisoners. He thought it rather strange that they had been permitted to disguise themselves by getting shaved and changing their clothes. Inspector Jacobs said that he did not know, however, that any rule had been violated. When a reporter for The New-York Times called at the Ludlow Street Jail later, one of the officers said that prisoners were allowed to get shaved there and were given other privileges, as it was a county jail.

"Prisoners of all classes come here," he said, "but we have no rules favoring one class more than another. If the prisoners asked to get shaved, there was nothing to hinder them."

There is a record of each of the men at Police Headquarters. Harry Russell, or "Kid" Russell, has been known to the police for some time as being connected with various gangs of thieves. He has never served time, so far as the police here know. His photograph is 2,020 in the Rogues' Gallery.

John Moore, who was discharged by Commissioner Shields yesterday, is known as an old and expert safe burglar. He was convicted in 1883 with Charles Malone, alias "Downeaster," for a jewelry robbery at Ellenville, N. Y., and sent to prison. He was arrested with William Mason in 1887 for a house burglary in Yonkers. They were convicted, Moore's sentence was seventeen years, which was commuted. He left Sing Sing April 1, 1895.

Killoran is the most noted of the quartet. His father was known as a respectable man, and at one time owned considerable real estate in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street. Killoran, when his father died, gambled, and finally joined a gang of pickpockets. He afterward became identified with some of the principal bank thieves in the country, including Charles Bullard, alias "Piano Charles"; George Mason, "Jim" Brady, "Dan" Noble, Robert Scott, and "Pat" Curley. He was one of the gang that robbed the First National Bank of Wellsborough, Penn., and was connected with the gangs that robbed the Beneficent Savings Fund and Bank of Kensington, Philadelphia; the First National Bank of Barre, Vt.; the First National Bank of Concord, N. H., and the First National Bank of Wilmington, Del. For the last crime, of which he was convicted, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, received forty lashes, and spent one hour in the pillory. He has escaped from prison two or three times. One sentence was never completed. He escaped from Auburn Prison, but went back there and served out his term, rather than be taken to Barre, Vt., to be tried for the bank robbery there. Killoran is known in Chicago and New-Haven, Conn. In the latter city he lived for some time, and became acquainted with some of the most respectable families in the place.

Charles Allen served five years in the prison at Joliet, Ill., eighteen months in England, and three years in Switzerland. He is known as one of the most skillful men of his class.

The Rev. S. B. Halliday Has Resigned.

The Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, who for many years was the assistant to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will be eighty-three years old tomorrow.

He founded the Beecher Memorial Church, on Ocean Hill, several years ago, and has been pastor of it ever since. He has now resigned.

The report of the Beecher Memorial Church shows a membership of 220, while the Sunday school has 9 officers, 35 teachers, and 726 scholars.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday said that it had long been his purpose to resign on reaching his eighty-third birthday.

Award of Brooklyn Bonds.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn opened bids yesterday for the purchase of $435,000 local improvement bonds, and also for $100,000 Twenty-sixth Ward sewer bonds. There were nine bidders. The award was made for the entire amount to W. I. Quintard, at 111.79. The total amount of the premium he pays for the $585,000 long-term 4 per cent. bonds is $653,076.59.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MERIT WILL BE RECOGNIZED

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ENCOURAGEMENT FOR DETECTIVES.

The Trial of Capt. Eakins Will Go on To-day Unless an Injunction Is Served on the Police Board.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board gave orders on Saturday for all detectives attached to Police Headquarters to be present at roll call yesterday morning. When the detectives had responded to the calling of their names, Mr. Roosevelt said to them:

"I want to say to all of you that your future in this department lies entirely in your own hands. The men who do well are surer than ever before of receiving proper recognition. The only thing that will be considered by the board is the service rendered to the department and the public. Every good man will feel hereafter that he has the board behind him in the interest of competent men, but the board will be relentless with incompetent men and shirks. No outside person can help or hinder any one so far as the board is concerned. It will judge purely on the merits of the men. If you do your duty well, you have nothing to fear. The Commissioners will pay sole heed to what you do."

Mr. Roosevelt said afterward that he wanted to take a look at the detectives and assure them that they will not suffer so long as they do their duty well. He said the object of his visit to several police station houses on Sunday was to get information concerning police business and to see how things went on generally.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday a communication was received from the Mayor forwarding a letter signed "A Boss Barber," who wanted to know if the police will enforce the law for the closing of barbers' shops at 1 P. M. Sunday.

"It is unnecessary to state," said President Roosevelt, "that this law, like every other law, will be enforced generally and in particular cases. The Chief will see that it is."

Capt. Gallagher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made a report to the board in answer to a complaint made by Thomas S. Strong of 78 Wall Street that the Excise law was violated in the liquor store at the southwest corner of Seventieth Street and Columbus Avenue. The Captain said that there is very little doubt that the law has been violated by the proprietor of the saloon. The proprietor and his bartenders have been arrested six times within the past year.

The West End Protective League has complained to the Police Commissioners that Capt. Gallagher has failed to properly enforce the Excise law on Sundays, and charges against the Captain for neglect of duty are in preparation.

A petition was sent to the Commissioners asking that a policeman be detailed at the New-York Infant Asylum. President Roosevelt said: "Just at present no extra details will be made. We want to get our force filled up."

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring sent a communication to the board stating that at a regular monthly meeting of the Federated Societies interested in street cleaning it was resolved that a letter be sent to the Board of Police requesting the active co-operation of the police in the work of the Department of Street Cleaning, and also extending an invitation to the members of the board to be present at the monthly meeting, to be held to-day.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of President Roosevelt, asking Col. Waring to point out any instances that have come to his knowledge where the police have failed to co-operate with his department.

The Police Board has been served with an order from the Common Pleas Court to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not be issued restraining the Commissioners from proceeding with the trial of Capt. Thomas B. Eakins of the Mercer Street Station, against whom charges have been made by the Parkhurst society, and also why a writ of mandamus should not be issued, compelling the board to retire Eakins forthwith.

Capt. Eakins has been twenty-nine years on the force, and his application for retirement has been denied, in view of the charges against him. His trial has been set for to-day. The order, which is returnable in the Court of Common Pleas to-morrow, was referred to the Corporation Counsel. Eakins's trial will go on to-day unless an injunction is served on the board.

Patrolmen George B. Hulse and Michael Crowley were retired on pensions of $700 a year.

The reports made by members of the police force stating the clubs and associations to which they belong were referred to Commissioners Parker and Andrews, who will decide whether the organizations named are political ones.

TRIAL OF SERGT. J. J. TAYLOR.

He Denies the Charge of Receiving Gifts of Money.

Sergt. John J. Taylor of the steamboat squad was placed on trial before Commissioners Grant and Parker yesterday afternoon on charges arising out of the Lexow investigation. Taylor, who has been thirty-one years upon the force, asked recently to be retired, but the Commissioners denied his application. He was accused of receiving money as a gift, in violation of the rules of the Police Department.

Lawyer Louis J. Grant, who appeared for Taylor, started the proceedings by making a vigorous objection to the Commissioners trying Taylor, upon the ground that under the existing law Taylor should have been retired on his application, but the Commissioners overruled the objection, and ordered that the trial go on.

Policeman Beeck was the only witness against the Sergeant. He stated that on June 3, 1894, he gave Taylor $10, a portion of the money he received while detailed on Pier 15, North River, which is occupied by the American Line.

When cross-examined by Lawyer Grant, Officer Beeck stated that he had often paid Sergt. Taylor money received from such sources. When Lawyer Grant called the witness' attention to the fact that he had testified before the Lexow committee that he only paid the Sergeant once, Beeck explained that he meant out of money he received from the American Line, and that while he was on the Stonington Line he gave up every dollar he received to those higher than himself in the department. On many of the minor points the complaining witness differed from his former testimony before the Senate committee, but declared it was due to lack of memory, and that the events were much fresher in his mind last Summer than now.

Sergt. Taylor then took the stand in his own behalf. He said that a week or so after he had appeared before the Lexow committee Beeck came to him and said he knew he had done a great wrong, and would do anything he could to rectify it.

"He told me," said the Sergeant, "that those Parkhurst detetives hounded him so much that they finally almost made him believe that he had actually paid me the $10. He begged me to forgive him, but I told him that it was more than I could do, and would leave him with his own conscience."

The case was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-day, at which time Patrolman Herman Interman of the steamboat squad will be examined.

More Negroes for Black America.

The management of "Black America," the new outdoor show at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn, received a consignment yesterday of 175 more Southern negroes, principally from the backwoods plantations of North Carolina. These, added to the 500 negroes already at Ambrose Park, considerably enhance the interest of the entertainment. Some of them are unique characters in their way, and one of them is supposed to be 110 years old.

Among the features to be added to the entertainment is a genuine "Ole Virginny" cake walk, something quite different from the fancy cake walks the people of the North have been in the habit of seeing. Prizes will be distributed every evening.

A number of plantation melodies are sung daily and nightly. The attendance has been gratifyingly large and is increasing as the people are beginning to realise the character of the performance.

RECEIVERS FOR CORDAGE

The United States Company Admits Its Insolvency.

PROPOSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

John I. Waterbury and W. E. Strong Appointed by the Courts—Wall Street Not Greatly Interested.

Proceedings were taken yesterday, in conformity with announcements already made, by which the United States Cordage Company passed into the hands of receivers. John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, and William E. Strong of the law firm of Strong & Cadwalader are the new receivers.

Mr. Waterbury was appointed by Chancellor McGill of New-Jersey, who had original jurisdiction, and later Mr. Waterbury and Mr. Strong were appointed by Justice Ingraham in this city and by the United States Circuit Court in Boston.

E. Rollins Morse made the application for a receivership, setting forth that the company has defaulted in the payment of $10,000 for hemp and is unable to meet its obligations; that $1,250,000 is due upon the property of the company on account of underlying liens, and that about $400,000 will be due for interest on its bonds on July 1.

The assets consist of mills in several States, raw and manufactured stock of cordage and binder twine, book accounts, bills receivable, many of which are pledged, and stocks of other corporations operating some of the mills. President Frank K. Sturgis and Vice President William C. Lane submitted affidavits acknowledging the company's insolvency.

There was nothing surprising in this action, for it had long been anticipated, and the security market had discounted it. Until it became distorted the new Cordage Company had commanded attention because it had undertaken to rehabilitate the wreck of the National Cordage Company, whose management and ruin scandalized the financial district two years ago. Good names were enlisted in the work of recovery, but the burden was too heavy to carry, and speculative interest in the property did not again become active.

Simultaneously with the receivership announcement a circular was sent to shareholders by Frank K. Sturgis, William Barbour, and John I. Waterbury, who have consented to act as a committee for protecting the rights of all parties in the reorganization of the company. The condition of the company requires the immediate raising of new capital, to be represented by new first mortgage bonds, which will be applied to take up underlying liens and for an increased working capital and a readjustment of interest charges.

The committee submits the following plan of reorganization: The issue of $3,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds; the issue of $7,500,000 of consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, with voting power.

These bonds are to be non-cumulative, but are to receive 5 per cent. interest, payable from profits in any year prior to any dividend upon the stock. In any year in which a dividend of 2 per cent. is paid upon the stock of the company there shall be paid from profits upon such consolidated bonds an amount not to exceed 2½ per cent., provided the unpaid interest in arrears on such bonds shall equal such amount, and if not, then to the amount of such interest as may be in arrears.

Common stock is proposed to the amount of $12,000,000. Holders of the present $7,500,000 of bonds are to receive par in new consolidated bonds. Holders of present guaranteed stock are to subscribe at par for new first mortgage bonds to the amount of $20 a share, and receive 80 per cent. in the common stock of the new company.

Present preferred stockholders are to subscribe at par for the new first mortgage bonds to the amount of $10 a share, and receive 40 per cent. in the new common stock. Present common stockholders are to subscribe at par for the new first mortgage bonds to the amount of $5 a share and receive 20 per cent. in the common stock of the new company.

Deposits of present stock and securities must be made with the Manhattan Trust Company by June 20. The subscription to the proposed new issue of $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds has been underwritten by a syndicate.

The circular appeared in Wall Street when the markets closed. It was read with the interest that attaches to financial news not bearing specially on market values.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—E. Rollins Morse said to-day that the receivership of the United States Cordage Company was an absolute necessity in order to avoid foreclosure.

"I regard the plan of reorganization," he said, "as the most just I ever knew of, as any one will see who studies it. The stockholders have been asked to give proportionately of their stock, and they get something for what they surrender. The bonds which they receive ought to sell at par in the market."

Treasurer Horatio Davis of the Sewall & Day Cordage Company, Commercial Street, which company is the Boston branch of the United States Cordage Company, said:

"We have rather been expecting this. I think the receivership will be a friendly one. It will not be an ordinary receivership, anyway. The bankers who are interested in the company, chiefly men of New-York banking houses, will exert their influence to have the matter settled satisfactorily. So far as we are concerned, I can say that everything is prosperous. Our mill is running all right, while others in the vicinity have been closed. So I dare say that this new turn of affairs will not affect us in the least."

COMING EVENTS.

—Ladies' Health Protective Association, last meeting of the season, Charities Organization Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, 10:30 A. M. to-day.

—Annual convention of Free and Accepted Masons, State of New-York, Masonic Temple, to-day, to-morrow, and Thursday.

—New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company annual meeting, 214 Broadway. Polls open from 12 to 2 P. M. to-day.

—Class day exercises New-York University, Gymnasium Hall, University Heights, 3:30 P. M. to-day.

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For this suit of good quality dark blue flannel, trimmed with white braid, jacket has a belted full back. It is worn either open or closed, is well made, and desirable for a school, outing or traveling costume—sizes, 6 to 14 years.

Same style in Navy blue or brown serge,

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One of the many stylish and desirable suits for seashore and country wear, that we are offering at very low prices

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Coolest suit is nun's cloth—exceedingly thin and strong—black $10.50, gray or brown $11.

Blue serge $12 to $28.

Cheviot is thicker, but the wind blows right through it.

Straw hats $1.50, $1.99, $2.50, $3.
Russet shoes $2.50 and $4.

Bathing suits (jersey) $2.50, $3.75, $5, $6.50. The $6.50 ones have heavy drawers.

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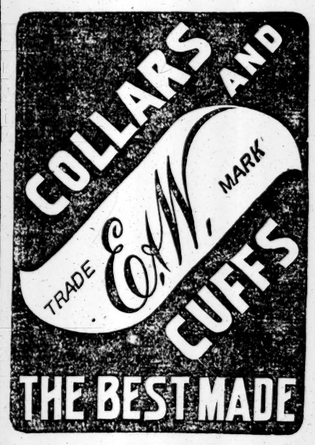

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JAPANESE RUGS, our own special designs, sizes not to be found elsewhere, at about the price of an ART SQUARE.
We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings, RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)

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Some as low as
$3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards.
Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout line warps from $8.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

PHI BETA KAPPAS MEET

The Alumni Association Hears Reports and Elects Officers.

The annual business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association was held in Clark's, West Twenty-third Street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington presided. Secretary-Treasurer James C. Egbert read his reports, and they were approved. The following officers were elected: President—Charles F. MacLean; Vice President—Jacob F. Miller; Secretary-Treasurer—James C. Egbert; Executive Committee—E. A. Cook, the Rev. C. B. Smith, and Townsend Wandell.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

Each member shall be permitted to bring one guest to the meetings of the association. Such guest must be a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; otherwise a fee of $1 must be paid for his entertainment.

The address of the evening was made by W. R. George, who told of the success and aims of the George Industrial Camp at Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y. This camp is made up of poor boys and girls of an average age of fourteen years, from the slums of the big cities. They have a Summer home and are taught to govern and support themselves. Mr. George said the camp was now on a solid foundation, and had a bright future.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Die Fledermaus" at Terrace Garden.—"Die Fledermaus," in which some of the most charming of Johann Strauss's waltzes are heard, will take the place of "Der Obersteiger" at Terrace Garden next Thursday night. The ensemble of the Conried-Ferenczy company will be seen in the production. For the first time in this country Johanna Geera will be heard, a prima donna soprano whose voice won praise for her when she sang the part of Rosalinda, under the direction of Herr Strauss. Moritz Sternau, one of the severest of the comedians of the German operatic stage, and Ida Wilhelma, who is said to possess a mezzo-soprano voice of much strength, will also make their first appearance here in "Die Fledermaus." The same opera was produced here at the Casino years ago, by the McCaull Opera Company, under its English title, "The Bat," and De Wolf Hopper made his first great success as the prison keeper of the piece.

—"The Sphinx" May Come.—There is a strong probability that "The Sphinx" may be produced at Palmer's Theatre during the Summer. This comic opera was originally presented by the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard, and is now being sung by the Harry Askin Comic Opera Company, in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, where it has met with great success. If the right to present it in New-York can be secured, the doors of Palmer's will soon be opened again to the public.

—Prof. Herrmann's New Act.—Herrmann the Great is preparing what he calls a melodramatic magic sensation for next season. In it he will ride on horseback across a Rocky Mountain pass, capture the figure of a woman cremated by Indians, and after killing off a few of the Indian supers and doing a few other seemingly impossible things he will bring the cremated body back to life, and ride off the scene to his dressing room. The woman in the case will be Mrs. Herrmann.

—"The Two Noble Kinsmen."—An experiment in dramatic production is to be made next season by Otis Skinner, who is now at his home in Cambridge, Mass., working on a stage arrangement of "The Two Noble Kinsmen," one of the doubtful list of Shakespeare's plays. The piece is generally attributed to Beaumont and Fletcher, and has never had a performance in this country. It will have a place in Mr. Skinner's repertory next season.

—A Magnificent Production.—The production of "Burmah" at the Boston Theatre, during the first week in September, will surpass, in point of magnificence of scenic setting, that of any other play ever before presented in Boston. It will be the first production of "Burmah" on this side of the Atlantic, and everything that can be done to make it a grand success will be attempted.

—Mr. Abbey Going to Europe.—Henry E. Abbey and Mrs. Abbey will be among the passengers for Southampton on the steamship St. Louis to-morrow. Mr. Abbey secured his tickets from a theatrical gentleman who was unable to make the trip after having purchased the tickets. Mr. Abbey is a very lucky man, and he knows it, which every lucky man does not.

—Lyric Theatre, Hoboken.—George Hartz has secured the Lyric Theatre, in Hoboken, N. J., and during the Summer a large force of men will be employed in remodeling, redecorating, and renovating the house. The theatre will be opened Sept. 2, when the dedication of the Lyric will give to Hoboken a first-class playhouse, with all modern improvements.

—Mrs. Hoyt Still Very Ill.—Mrs. Charles H. Hoyt is still confined to her house by her long and severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. But for this infliction, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt would now be in Europe, Mr. Hoyt having purchased tickets for the trip several weeks ago.

Special Sale

Wash Dress Fabrics

commencing Monday, June 3.

Two lots of
Fancy Printed Cottons
12 1-2c. per yard,
Reduced from 25c.

Three lots of
Fancy Dress Linens
25c. per yard,
Reduced from 35c., 40c., 50c.

An assortment of
Fancy Ginghams
25c. per yard.
Reduced from 35c., 40c., 50c.

Silk Weft Ginghams
25c. per yard,
Reduced from 40c.

And other equally good values.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West Twenty-third St., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

We really can't see any difference between our $3 Straw Hat and those sold by the best hatters for $5.

There is a difference though; a difference of $2.

Let us tell you of an ideal hot-weather suit: Russian Crash (looks like Scotch Homespun,) price $10. Made of virgin linen and coarsely woven by hand. They're "the proper thing."

Ladies' Custom Made Shirt Waists, $1.50 to $4.
Duck Trousers—all sizes—$1.
Russet Shoes, $3, $4, and $5.
Lisle Underwear, Special, 50c.
Negligee Shirts, Special, $1.00.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Board of Health yesterday granted a burial permit for the body of Sarah Vuole, the sixteen-year-old girl who died suddenly Friday at her home, 165 Mott Street, after eating "hokey-pokey" ice cream, samples of which are now in possession of the chemist of the board for analysis. The permit was granted on a physician's certificate.

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—Walter E. Northrup, whose appointment as cashier at the Custom House, in place of William L. Bostwick, resigned, was announced several weeks ago, assumed charge of his office yesterday.

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—There will be music at Mount Morris Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea will be installed this evening as pastor of the First Reformed Church, corner of Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, by the North Classis of Long Island. The exercises will be more than usually interesting, and there will be in attendance a large number of the clergy of New-York and Brooklyn.

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Flint's Fine Furniture.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

NOT HARD TO SELECT WHEN YOU HAVE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES AT MANUFACTURING PRICES. OUR SPECIAL LINE OF INEXPENSIVE ODD CHAIRS, PLANT STANDS, TABLES, AND VARIOUS OTHER SMALL ARTICLES, ARTISTIC AND USEFUL, TO DECORATE THE MOST MAGNIFICENT MANSION OR HUMBLEST COTTAGE—FITTING ANY PURSE, WHEN YOU

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory: 154 and 156 West 19th St.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

FOR SUMMER WEAR—The newest designs in Ladies' Light Garments, Dress Fabrics, and Millinery. These attractive prices prevail to-day:

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IN

Ladies' Silk Waists and Duck Suits.

The entire line of one of our best Silk Waist manufacturers at

ABOUT HALF PRICE.

500 cool Silk Waists in Zephyr Indias, Glace Japs and Plisses, largest sleeves, blouse or fitting fronts,

1.98 Each.
Regular Prices 3.50 to 4.75.

200 Ladies' Silk Waists, extremely large sleeves, blouse and full plait effects, in rich fancy Taffetas,

4.98 Each.
Regular Prices 7.98 to 12.50.

1,000 genuine Duck Outing Suits, in Blazer and Eton Shapes, wide skirts, coat and ripple backs, desirable colorings,

1.48, 1.98, 2.79.
Regular Prices 2.00, 3.00 & 4.00 each.

Dress Goods.

Four exceptional values from our Great Stock of Black and Colored Dress Goods.

Worsted Diagonal Suitings, Black and Navy only, and all wool Fancy Cheviot Suitings, 52 inches wide,

49c. yd.
Former prices 75c. and 89c.

Imported Silk and Wool Crepons, street and fancy shades,

65c. yd.
Former price 1.25.

A special assortment of Black Goods, comprising English Mohair, Sicilians, French Armures and Crepons, at

59c. yd.
Formerly 85c. to 1.19.

Large variety Black Figured Brilliantines, all new designs, and formerly sold at 89c. yd., at

65c. yd.

Flowers.

A woman only can appreciate such value as this:

10,000 fine French Montures, elegant assortment, all new goods and worth in regular stock from 1.00 to 1.50 each, on sale at

10c. and **25c.** Each.

Trimmed Millinery.

Our entire collection of Imported and Domestic Trimmed Bonnets and Hats reduced to less than One-Half their former prices.

Walking Hats.

Formerly 15.00; NOW **7.00** Ea.

Sailor Hats.

Formerly 4.00; NOW **1.98** Ea.

Sailor Hats.

Formerly 7.00; NOW **3.50** Ea.

Our entire stock of 20.00 and 30.00 Hats reduced to

15.00 Each.

Silks.

Three Special Bargains for To-day and To-morrow:

2,500 yards 24-inch Printed India Silks, black and navy grounds, polka spots and stripes,

35c. yd.
Worth 75c.

1,200 yards 27-inch White Japanese Silk,

39c. yd.
Regular 69c. quality.

60 pieces 21-inch Black Satin Duchesse, all pure silk and extra heavy,

75c. yd.
Worth 1.25.

Wash Goods.

Everything in Light Dress Fabrics for Summer wear, new colors and designs. Here are Three Special Bargains for To-day:

10,000 Yards Colored Embroidered Swiss; bought to sell for 28c., at

19c. yd.

15,000 Yards Imported Dimities; never sold for less than 25c. yd., on sale at

15c. yd.

250 pieces Imported Embroidered Crepes, all colors, bought to sell for 28c., at

15c. yd.

Sixth Avenue front.

BROOKLYN CITY AND VICINITY.

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—The case of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Mary Medinger, was called in the Kings County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, but it was adjourned, as ex-Judge Morris was not present.

—Dr. George R. Hunter of 153 Hart Street, who had a serious charge preferred against him by Mrs. Kate Barclay of 777 Myrtle Avenue, was hastily acquitted by Justice Harriman yesterday.

—The drowned body found at the foot of Joralemon Street yesterday is that of a man about thirty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with dark hair and smooth face.

—James Cashman's death, at 137 Eagle Street, on Saturday at midnight, was due, not to violence, but to choking by tobacco which he was chewing at the time he fell.

—The annual entertainment of the Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, will take place at the Columbia Theatre next Sunday evening.

—Alderman Cohn, in the City Hall yesterday, married Miss Maria Bevacqua of 214 Fourth Avenue to Vincinzo Bono of 531 Baltic Street.

—The Brooklyn Board of Education will meet this afternoon.

Long Island.

—An inspection is being made of the lifesaving stations along the Atlantic coast line, in order that all the buildings shall be repaired. Several of the stations are to be enlarged and improved. The one at Long Hill will have a stable attached to it.

—At the annual meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Association of Huntington the following officers were elected: President—Temple Prime; Vice President—Thomas Atkin; Treasurer—George M. Tilestone, and Secretary—Charles E. Shepherd.

—John W. Smith of Freeport was arrested at Seaford on Sunday by Constable Wilson for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. He was arraigned before Justice Seaman at Wantagh and sentence suspended.

—The first shipment of strawberries from Port Jefferson was made yesterday by steamer to Bridgeport. While the early berries were damaged by the frost the yield in that section is expected to reach 150,000 quarts.

—The Long Beach branch of the Long Island Railroad has commenced operations for the season. The hotel at Long Beach will open on June 20. Many of the cottages have already been engaged for the season.

—The case of Joseph Steinert, Jr., of Hicksville, who was fined $25 for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army, has been appealed to the County Court.

—E. B. Bennett was fined $3 yesterday by Police Justice Dethridge of Jamaica for riding a bicycle on the village sidewalks.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk County Preacher's Association will be held at Southampton to-day.

—The Citizens' League of the Town of Oyster Bay want to have a lighting district defined.

Yonkers.

—The cornerstone of the new St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church, at the corner of Livingston Avenue and Morris Street, will be laid this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Bishop Potter, assisted by Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Warren, the Rev. A. B. Carver, and the rector, the Rev. James E. Freeman. A large tent will be erected as a shield against the sun or rain.

—In the foreclosure suit of Charles H. Noyes against Howard W. Flagg and others, Stephen H. Thayer, referee, yesterday sold to the plaintiff, for $3,200, a lot of land in Carolina Avenue, 22 by 100 feet, on which there is a house.

—A plot of land on the northeast corner of Palisade and Glenwood Avenues has been sold by Edgar Logan for $10,000 to S. W. Slocum.

Tuesday
June 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS

Its Annual Communication to be Opened in This City To-day.

EXCELLENT CONDITION OF THE ORDER

Delegates Will Be Present from 734 Subordinate Bodies — Candidates for the Various Offices.

Freemasons from every part of this State will be in attendance at the one hundred and fourteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, in Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this afternoon.

Already many of the delegates have arrived, and the lodges which met in the hall last night welcomed the visiting brethren.

Grand Master John Hodge of Lockport and Senior Grand Warden William A. Sutherland of Rochester arrived in town yesterday morning, and received their friends and brethren at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

John Hodge.
Grand Master of the New-York Grand Lodge of Masons.

Junior Grand Warden Charles E. Ide of Syracuse also came to town yesterday. The office in the Masonic Hall of Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, the Grand Secretary, was thronged with visiting Freemasons yesterday, and the genial Colonel was kept busy answering questions and giving information to the many visitors.

When the Grand Lodge is called to order this afternoon representatives from the 734 subordinate lodges in the State will be present. The fact that there is not a dormant lodge in this State, and that returns have been received from every one of 734 chartered lodges shows the activity and prosperity of the ancient craft throughout this jurisdiction. The increase of membership, while not as large as in some previous years, is regarded as healthful, over 2,000 members having been added to the rolls, making 88,573 Freemasons in good standing in this State on Dec. 31, 1894. The number of unaffiliations for non-payment of dues has, however, been large, and the Grand Lodge will be asked to consider seriously some measures to make it easier for these unaffiliated Freemasons to again resume active membership in the lodges from which they have been dropped.

During the past year four new lodges were formed under dispensation, at William's Bridge, Little Valley, Vernon, and Naples. These lodges have shown such good progress that their application for regular charters will be granted without opposition.

The report of the Grand Treasurer will show that the Grand Lodge is in an excellent financial condition, and that there is a surplus of $50,000 on hand, which, under the rules, will be turned over to the Masonic Home and School fund. The Hall and Asylum Fund is also in a flourishing condition, and the Trustees of the fund report a surplus of $35,000 in the general fund and $166,000 in the reserve fund. There are now 125 persons in the home and school at Utica. This number is about the capacity of the present building, and the Trustees will recommend to the Grand Lodge that the east wing of the present structure be now extended, in accordance with the original designs. This addition will provide accommodations for from twenty-five to thirty more inmates. The Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Grand Lodge have now $30,000 on hand. This fund is at the disposal of the Grand Lodge and can be turned over to the fund for the support of the home if the representatives so determine.

The most important matter, however, that will engage the attention of the Grand Lodge will be the report of the Commission on Constitution and Statutory Revision appointed by Grand Master Hodge at the

E. M. L. Ehlers.
Grand Secretary of the New-York Lodge of Masons.

last communication. To this commission all proposed amendments to the constitution and statutes have been submitted. Final action cannot be taken until the session of 1896.

It is possible that there will be an interesting contest over the election of Deputy Grand Master. The present Grand Master will not be a candidate for re-election, and John Stewart, the present Deputy Grand Master, will probably be elected by acclamation to fill the place. William A. Sutherland of Rochester, the present Senior Grand Warden, is in the direct line of promotion to the office of Deputy Grand Master, but recently opposition to his promotion has been developed, and Charles E. Ide of Syracuse, the Junior Grand Warden, has been spoken of very freely as an opposition candidate. Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo, Grand Marshal, and Charles W. Mead of Albany are prominent candidates for Junior Grand Warden. The Grand Secretary, Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, who has held that office since 1881, will probably be elected by acclamation. There is no opposition to the re-election of Jerome E. Morse as Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Lodge will be called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the communication will be opened with ancient and impressive ceremonies. The Grand Master will then read his address, the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will follow, and the committees will be appointed. The election of officers will be held on Wednesday, and the proceedings will probably close on Thursday evening.

The present officers of the Grand Lodge are as follows:

Grand Master—John Hodge, Lockport; Deputy Grand Master—John Stewart, New-York; Senior Grand Warden, William A. Sutherland, Rochester; Junior Grand Warden—Charles E. Ide, Syracuse; Grand Treasurer—Jerome E. Morse, New-York; Grand Secretary—Edward M. L. Ehlers, New-York; Grand Chaplains—Warren C. Hubbard, Rochester; John S. Bacon, Pulteney, and John W. Brown, New-York; Grand Marshal—Charles W. Cushman, Buffalo; Grand Standard Bearer—Charles H. Corbett, Sherman; Grand Sword Bearer—Ferdinand Levy, New-York; Grand Stewards—James R. Chamberlin, Rochester; Myer Dittenhoefer, New-York; Henry E. Wilson, Marathon, and John Gunn, New-York; Senior Grand Deacon—Townsend Scudder, Glen Head; Junior Grand Deacon—William L. Alexander, Randolph; Grand Lecturer—George H. Raymond, New-York; Grand Librarian—William J. Duncan, New-York; Grand Pursuivant, George Skinner, New-York.

CALLED MR. GERRY WHIMSICAL

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer Was Arguing Before the Mayor in Behalf of a Child Actress's Appearance on the Stage.

The first interesting fight before Mayor Strong between a theatrical manager on one hand and Elbridge T. Gerry on the other over granting permission for a child to appear on the stage took place yesterday afternoon.

Little Lottie Briscoe, dressed in a pretty white dress, with red stockings and shoes, and with her chestnut curls falling over her shoulders, sat opposite the Mayor, perched on a big chair, smiling at his Honor and taking great interest in the arguments of counsel. When the Mayor criticised her mother, who stood leaning on a chair, the child's face was a study. She compressed her lips, her eyes flashed indignation, and she reached up and pressed her mother's hand reassuringly.

Lottie was billed to play one of the principal parts in "For Fair Virginia" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Commodore Gerry notified the manager of the production, Frank G. Cotton, that on account of the heat, he would oppose the application before the Mayor. The theatrical people brought ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, A. Curtis Bond, Marcus Mayer, and Dr. H. O. Clauss to look after their cause.

Mr. Gerry, who, for the first time this season, appeared without a fur cap, told the Mayor that he opposed the application.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer made the argument for the child, after the girl had assured the Mayor on her own account that she wanted to play. He said that Commodore Gerry was whimsical.

"I'm not," broke in Mr. Gerry.

Counsel went on to say that Commodore Gerry had told the Legislature that he did not oppose the appearance of children in legitimate drama.

"I indignantly deny that statement," broke in Commodore Gerry, flaring up.

"The trouble with Mr. Gerry is that he is autocratic. He is a dictator, and a theorist, and seeks to overrule your Honor," calmly went on ex-Judge Dittenhoefer.

"Autocratic! It's not so! It's not true!" fairly shrieked the Commodore.

In the excitement the principals had closed in on the Mayor. The Mayor motioned them back and turned on the electrical fan. Counsel went on to say that Joseph Jefferson had appeared at the tender age of three.

"Are you sure that it was not one?" sarcastically inquired Mr. Gerry.

"Why, Shakespeare introduced children in the drama," said counsel.

"Mr. Shakespeare is dead," drily said Commodore Gerry.

"And we are living in a more enlightened age," added the Mayor.

Then the playwright, "Russ" Whytall, spoke up and threw himself on his Honor's mercy. With a dramatic sweep of his hand he began:

"Your Honor, I stand before you a young and struggling playwright. For years I have sought for fame, only to have it elude me when it seemed in my grasp. Now the opportunity of my lifetime has arrived."

Here the playwright paused, while the theatrical people noted the impression he had made on his Honor.

"If you refuse to let this child appear, I am ruined. I have invested $5,000."

One of the theatrical party nudged the speaker and said sotto voce, "Ten thousand."

"Ten thousand," said the playwright, taking the cue. "If you stop the child from appearing, all that money will be lost. Are you going to blight a struggling playwright's career?"

The Mayor did not seem particularly affected, and asked for the physician. Dr. Clauss said that the child was healthy, and that in his judgment would not be injuriously affected. The Mayor said that it was inhuman to allow children to appear during the heated term, and that he was surprised at its mother. He said that for money mothers forgot their children's welfare. The Mayor finally consented to allow the child to appear last night only, and said that he would send his private physician to determine whether she could continue to appear.

WILL THE COMMITTEE DISBAND

The Seventy's Course Will Be Decided Upon in a Day or Two.

The sentiment in favor of disbanding the Committee of Seventy is becoming pronounced among its members. Some action will shortly be taken, but whether the committee will adjourn sine die and go out of existence, or merely adjourn subject to the call of the Chairman on a recommendation from the Executive Committee has not been determined.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Beaman and Delafield, was appointed to consider what course would be best to follow now that the Legislature has adjourned and all bills affecting the city have been submitted to Mayor Strong. The sub-committee will have its report ready by to-morrow, and there may be an Executive Committee meeting called at once to receive and act upon it.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Mr. Delafield said that he could not say what the sub-committee had done or what it would recommend.

"Our report," he said, "will be ready by Wednesday, and a meeting of the Executive Committee will be called to act upon it as soon as possible. The meeting may be called for Wednesday afternoon, although I think it will be for a day or two later. After the Executive Committee passes upon the report, it will recommend to the committee such action as it thinks the committee should take."

Mr. Delafield did not care to express his opinion upon the subject of the future of the committee, saying that it would be embodied in the report of the sub-committee.

Recommended Marley's Dismissal.

Collector Kilberth yesterday recommended the removal from office of Charles A. Marley, who has been a Customs Inspector for twelve years. The complaint against him was made by Surveyor McGuire.

Marley was on duty at the Cunard pier on the arrival of the Lucania from one of the recent trips of that ship. Among the passengers were Carlos d'Herdia and wife, who had declared $500 worth of dutiable goods, and who paid duty on that amount. Marley examined their baggage. While he was thus engaged their friend, Gen. McDougall, who met them at the pier, invited him to dinner that evening at the Holland House. Marley accepted. At the hotel Gen. McDougall handed him an envelope containing three ten-dollar bills. The Treasury rules make dismissal the penalty when a Customs Inspector visits a passenger at a hotel or residence after handling the passenger's baggage at a pier.

Marley admitted to Surveyor McGuire that he had received the money, but pleaded for consideration on the ground that it was his first offense.

DEVERY IS REINSTATED

Same Decision for Glennon, the Police Captain's Wardman.

CAPTAIN SHOULD HAVE BEEN HEARD

This the Finding of the General Term, Common Pleas—What the Present Board of Police Commissioners May Do.

The reinstatement of William S. Devery as Captain of police was ordered yesterday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Devery was dismissed from the force by the Police Board on charges growing out of the Lexow exposures. He was accused of having accepted bribes from the keepers of disorderly houses in the Eleventh Precinct.

When he was called for trial before the board, Devery was sick in bed and unable to attend. His counsel, Col. E. C. James, asked for an adjournment on this account,

Capt. William S. Devery.
Reinstated on the police force by order of General Term, Common Pleas Court.

but the board, acting on the advice of its counsel, Francis L. Wellman, decided to force the Captain to trial. The entire proceeding is set aside by the General Term because of this action, which, it is held, was in violation of all constitutional rights. The court says:

That the relator (Devery) was entitled of right to make defense to the accusations upon which he was arraigned—involving his personal appearance at the trial, the confronting of witnesses against him, and the production of evidence in his behalf—is a fundamental and inviolable principle of law. It is a rule founded on the first principles of natural justice, older than written constitutions, that a citizen shall not be deprived of his liberty or property without an opportunity to be heard in defense of his rights, and the constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of these without due process of law has its foundation in this rule.

At the time of Devery's dismissal, the opinion was very generally expressed among lawyers that Mr. Wellman had made a serious mistake in forcing Devery to trial at a time when the accused was unable to be present. It was freely prophesied that the proceedings would be upset by the courts on this ground, notwithstanding the fact that there was a strong case against the Captain. The opinion of the General Term, which is written by Judge Pryor and concurred in by Judges Bookstaver and Bischoff, did not create any surprise about the Court House.

Edward Glennon, who was Devery's ward detective, is also reinstated by the General Term on technical grounds. Glennon was placed on trial at the same time as Devery. His counsel refused to defend the charges on the ground that Devery's testimony was necessary to exculpate Glennon. The board, as in the Devery case, refused to grant an adjournment, and the General Term holds that the detective's legal rights were violated, and therefore orders that he be restored.

The Police Board at the time of Devery's and Glennon's dismissal was composed of Commissioners Martin, Sheehan, Kerwin, and Murray. Mr. Sheehan alone voted against the dismissal on the ground that no case had been legally made out.

Both Devery and Glennon will be entitled to full pay from the time of their dismissal, unless the present Police Board concludes to contest the matter further, and should succeed in securing the removal of the General Term decision by the Court of Appeals. It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that the board would try to prevent Devery's re-entrance into the department by appealing from the General Term, and, while the appeal is pending, trying him and his ward man over again, this time in a formal and proper manner. By this means, Devery, should he be convicted and dismissed on a retrial before the Commissioners, would gain practically nothing under the General Term decision, even if it is sustained by the Court of Appeals, except his salary for the time that he has been out.

Devery is under indictment by the Grand Jury for the offenses on which he was dismissed from the force. He was tried on this indictment a year ago last April in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The jury disagreed, and Devery has not been retried since. President Roosevelt of the Police Board has expressed the determination to weed out of the department all the men who are under indictment, so that in any event it is not likely that Devery will be permitted to take command of a precinct again.

In the opinion ordering Devery's and Glennon's reinstatement, Judge Pryor says among other things:

The relator challenges the validity of the sentence of dismissal upon two grounds. First, that he was denied an opportunity of appearing and making defense to the charges of which he is found guilty, and, secondly, that the evidence, though uncontroverted, is insufficient to sustain the conviction.

The question to be determined by this court on the return of the writ is whether the Board of Police Commissioners, on the conviction and dismissal of the relator, violated any rule of law affecting his rights to his prejudice. The Legislature has expressly provided that no member of the police force shall be removed or dismissed until written charges shall have been made and preferred against him, nor until such charges have been examined, heard, and investigated upon such reasonable notice to the member charged.

Reviewing the evidence, the Judge says that notice of trial was not properly served, and he refers to the return of the Police Board that "Devery, on August 15, was duly tried and dismissed" as "misleading and without foundation, and the respondents (the Commissioners) in their return suppressed the facts in the case." The Judge further says:

The truth is, that on Aug. 6, 1894, the relator (Devery) was cited to appear on Aug. 9 for trial; that apprised on Aug. 8 of his inability to be present by reason of illness, the board adjourned the trial indefinitely; that on Aug. 13 the trial was set for the 15th; that for causes hereafter appearing notice of the trial on the 15th was not communicated to the relator, and he was not aware of it until long after the event. And yet from the return the obvious and inevitable inference is that the relator was admonished on Aug. 6 of his trial on the 15th.

The opinion then touches on Col. James's appearance before the Police Board on Aug. 15 to ask an adjournment because of the illness of his client, of the board's refusal to grant an adjournment, and of Col. James's withdrawal from the proceedings. Referring to Mr. Wellman, the Court says:

With exquisite art the counsel for the prosecution endeavored over and over to beguile relator's attorney into some act that would be equivalent to participation in the trial, and with equal adroitness and persistency the attorney kept out of the proceedings, except to move an adjournment.

Had the relator an opportunity to be heard on Aug. 15 regarding the request for an adjournment, we should not hesitate to hold upon the evidence presented. But the denial of the application was capriciously exercised, and the discretion of the board abused. * * * Prostrated and powerless by physical illness and mental malady, unable to attend and incompetent to defend, the alternative presented to the relator was either to be condemned unheard, or to obtain an adjournment. The adjournment was denied and he was convicted without trial.

That his illness was a pretense premeditated to avert the trial rests on nothing stronger than suspicion, and is discredited as a fact.

The testimony of the doctors who certified to Devery's illness, the court declares, should have been accepted, as they were all reputable men, who would hardly have entered into a conspiracy with the Captain. In conclusion, the court says:

Upon careful consideration of the case we are of the opinion that the denial of the motion for adjournment of the relator's trial was so clearly against the weight of evidence as to involve an abuse of discretion, and so opposed to the interests of justice as to require reparation.

Notwithstanding the relator's creditable career in the police force—rising from patrolman to Captain, and each successive step of promotion attesting his fidelity and efficiency—after all he may be a guilty man.

But the law knows no guilt except as ascertained by legal means. And conviction without trial is not a legal procedure. Assuming the guilt of the relator, still better his escape than the overthrow of the only safeguard of justice. The order of the board is reversed, and the relator reinstated, with costs.

Devery is the second Captain who has succeeded in upsetting the action of the Police Board. Capt. Cross was reinstated some months ago under a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court. This was during the time of the former board, and Capt. Cross was at once assigned to active duty. He is now in command of the Leonard Street Station. Capt. Cross, however, was not indicted, and for this reason he has been left unmolested by the reform board.

President Roosevelt would not discuss the Devery case. Commissioner Parker said the Captain's case would receive consideration as soon as official notice of his reinstatement was sent to the Police Commissioners.

At the present time Capt. Devery is under suspension.

ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL

THE COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS ALREADY AT ITS WORK.

The Railroad and Canal Work Now Finished Found to be in Excellent Condition—Off to the Lake.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Nicaragua, May 18.—The committee of engineers appointed by President Cleveland to examine the plans and route of the Nicaragua Canal is now comfortably settled down here, in the quarters which had been prepared for its members. At noon on the 13th, after a journey of six days from Mobile, the steamer arrived off the harbor, and the Commissioners, all of whom were well, landed the same afternoon. They buckled down to work immediately, and have been much pleased with what they have heard and seen of the condition of the canal work. The canal line had been cleared between the lake and Brito, the western terminus, and the work of clearing the route from Greytown (San Juan del Norte) to Ochoa was nearly completed. The commission found every one actively interested in the work and also that everything had been done to insure an adequate inspection of the route.

The commission first inspected the breakwater. Here, as was to be expected, the piles and timber were found to be much eaten by that pest of Southern waters, the teredo. The Commissioners are making a very careful examination of this locality. Some surveys have already been started to determine to what extent changes may have occurred in the beach since work was begun by the company in 1889.

This damage by the teredo is about the only evidence of deterioration which the commission has seen. The dredged section of the canal is in excellent condition. The high embankments on the sides have stood the action of the weather perfectly, leading to many expressions of approval from the members of the inspecting party. The condition of the company's buildings is also gratifying. All of them, from La Fé to the hospital, have been visited and found to be in an excellent state of preservation.

The Commissioners went over the whole line of the railroad on May 16. This trip from Greytown to the terminus, at Camp No. 7, was made on a handcar, at an average speed of about eight miles an hour. The condition of the road, after so long a suspension of work, was the subject of general and favorable comment. The embankments are firm and well settled, presenting a uniform grade, as originally laid down. The track is in excellent condition—one of the Commissioners remarking that a locomotive and train of cars might even now run over it in perfect safety. The only imperfections were where native timber had been used for ties. With the replacement of these, which are few in number, the road will be in perfect condition.

The inspection thus far made shows that there has been no wash or perceptible settling of the embankments, and the side cuts, in the sections of the road in excavation, which some cases were almost vertical, are practically as originally made. The stability of the work is shown by the fact that writings and caricatures made by the workmen on the face of the clay slope retain, even their sharp outlines. The crumbling of earth from the face of the slope has not in any case been sufficient to obstruct the small side drains. This demonstrates that there need be no fear of injury by rains to similar works in this, the rainy section of the canal.

The party will finish its preliminary work here in two or three days more. Then, on May 21, the Commissioners expect to start for the lake region.

MISS GROGLE'S DROWNING ACCIDENTAL

Her Body Recovered a Mile from the Scene of Her Death.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—The body of Jennie Grogle of Philadelphia, who was drowned yesterday near the jetty while bathing, was recovered to-day about a mile from the spot where she went down. Coroner Ingersoll conducted an inquiry. A verdict of accidental drowning was found.

James Crawford, the young man arrested after the drowning, on the strength of stories told by several that he had forced the girl into deep water, was on the stand. He told how he had been caught in the deep hole at the same time the girl had been. Several life savers who do duty during the Summer season told of the danger of this hole. There is usually a sign on the jetty forbidding bathers to go near the spot. There was none there yesterday, as it was not thought there would be bathers. The life guards prevent swimmers going near the spot during the Summer.

On Trial for Murder.

John Boehmann, indicted for murder in connection with the deaths of Henry Knoope and John Senns, the two New-Jersey boys, by asphyxiation in Miller's Hotel, at 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Feb. 17 last, was arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Bartlett, yesterday.

T. P. Donellon, counsel for the defendant, said he wished to withdraw from the case, in order that he might be appointed by the court to the defense, so that he should receive compensation for his services. This Justice Bartlett would not do.

When the court adjourned at 6 o'clock only seven jurors had been selected. Many who had been called said they were opposed to capital punishment.

Sites for New Brooklyn Parks.

The report of Park Commissioner Squier on sites for new parks came up before Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for confirmation yesterday. The total amount necessary for the purchase and improvement of the sites is $1,856,000.

Sidney V. Lowree, who appeared for several property owners, objected to the sites at Richmond Hill, Canarsie, and Dyker Meadow, and suggested several other sites. Justice Brown took the papers and maps, and reserved his decision.

PAY FOR THE FRANCHISE

Traction Company Offers the City $100,000 as a Bonus.

FOR THE KING'S BRIDGE EXTENSION

Mr. Lauterbach, for the Third Avenue Line, Makes an Offer, but Not in Writing — Aldermen May Decide To-day.

At the public hearing before the Board of Aldermen in the Council Chamber yesterday on the applications of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the franchise for the St. Nicholas Avenue and King's Bridge Road extension a surprise was sprung on the Third Avenue people when Lawyer Henry A. Robinson, on behalf of the Metropolitan Traction Company, read the following letter:

New-York, June 1, 1895.

To the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

Gentlemen: I am authorized by this company to say that in the matter of the pending applications for railroad extensions upon the Boulevard, King's Bridge Road, and other streets above One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, we will pay to the city the gross sum of $100,000, in addition to the percentages provided for by statute in case your consent should be granted to and acquired by the company.

We have endeavored heretofore to demonstrate that, upon public grounds the benefit to the traveling public will be much greater if the same should be built with our existing connections than in any other way.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY. By H. H. VREELAND, President.

There was great applause from those who attended the hearing when this letter was read.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Third Avenue Company, was seated at the Clerk's desk. He took the letter out of Mr. Robinson's hands, and, waving it aloft, said:

"That's a cheap bluff. It won't work. I will offer $250,000 for the Third Avenue Company. It will be time for them to talk when the matter gets before the Controller. Ha! Ha! Ha!"

Mr. Lauterbach's concluding laugh was like that of the heavy villain in a bad melodrama, who shouts: "I'll win her yet," and makes his exit to slow music. Mr. Lauterbach, in fact, was very melodramatic.

After he had commented on the offer of $100,000, he threw the letter over the Clerk's desk, where it lay on the floor for a few minutes. Finally he walked down himself and picked it up. He probably remembered that tossing a document which had become part of the record on the floor was not quite the way to act, even if he was certain that a majority of the Aldermen were ready to vote for his company.

He was asked afterward by the reporters if he was understood correctly when he said that his company would pay $250,000 where the Traction Company had offered to pay $100,000. He said that he was, that the Traction Company's offer was not for $100,000 a year, but simply an offer of $100,000. Mr. Lauterbach did not follow up his brave talk by submitting his offer of $250,000 in writing.

He says that his company is willing to make that offer, but probably he expects that the majority of the Aldermen will today adopt the majority report of the Railroad Committee in favor of the Third Avenue line without it being necessary for it to pay the city an additional $250,000. If they do, people will be asking Why? People may wonder also, if the company is willing to pay $250,000, why the Aldermen do not permit it to do so.

Alderman Goodman, Republican, who does a great deal of talking, and who is for the Third Avenue Company in the fight, jumped up after Mr. Lauterbach had tossed the Traction Company's letter over the desk, and shouted:

"I want it distinctly understood that this board is not open to any bribes of this kind."

Evidently he didn't see the difference between a plain business offer to pay the city $100,000 for a franchise and an effort to bribe Aldermen.

Mr. Lauterbach made a speech an hour long in behalf of the Third Avenue Company. He said that the Traction Company operated eighty-four miles of road and his company only fourteen, and that under the law this franchise, only being an extension of existing lines, if the Traction Company got the franchise in the first instance and the Third Avenue Company bid it away from the Traction Company at the sale before the Controller, the Third Avenue would have to pay the Traction Company 85-93 of all fares on transferred passengers.

"That would leave us half a cent on each fare for ourselves," said Mr. Lauterbach. "Of course we could not afford to bid against them under such circumstances, but they can afford to bid against us if you give us the franchise, for if they outbid us at the auction they would pay us only 14-23 of the receipts on transfers."

The hearing yesterday before the Board of Aldermen was mainly for the purpose of learning what the advocates of the Third Avenue Railroad had to say on granting the franchise to that company, although public opinion favors the Traction Company. District Attorney Fellows spoke in behalf of the Third Avenue Company. Col. Fellows is a close personal friend of Mr. Lauterbach—so close, indeed, that he recently appointed Mr. Lauterbach's son an Assistant District Attorney, although he is a Republican, while Col. Fellows was elected by Tammany, and plenty of young Tammany lawyers are in search of such appointments. Col. Fellows was as eloquent as usual.

After he had finished his speech and was leaving the Aldermanic chamber, Lawyer F. A. Thayer, who, as a resident of Washington Heights, has been working to secure the franchise for the Metropolitan Traction Company, stepped up, and, shaking his fist in Col. Fellows's face, said:

"You're a traitor, Sir. You're a traitor to the interests of Washington Heights."

"I don't want to talk to you," said the Colonel. "We have all a right to our opinions."

"But I want to talk to you. I repeat that you are a traitor."

"Well, you are a high-minded patriot," said Col. Fellows.

The controversy was not kept up.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Luke F. Cozens, one of the lawyers for the Traction Company, pointed out again that the great majority of the people who live in the territory through which the proposed extensions will be operated, was emphatically in favor of the Traction Company on account of its great transfer facilities. He showed that the interests of the city and the interests of the property owners in the upper portion of the city would best be served by giving the franchise to the Traction Company. He called attention to the fact that even the majority of the Railroad Committee, in its report favoring the Third Avenue Company, admitted that the people of the territory sought to be acquired by the railroads were in favor of the Traction Company.

President Jeroloman declared the hearing closed. The Aldermen will probably act definitely on the applications at their meeting to-day.

IT WAS SHERRY, ALWAYS SHERRY

A Californian Started on Decoration Day on a Hunt for a Glass of Straight Lemonade and Could Not Find It.

There was a man from California in town yesterday, and he had considerable to say about his experiences on a hot day.

"Well," said the man from California, "I can tell you what I did on Memorial Day. I spent it in drinking lemonade—or in trying to, and, when you come to think of it, that is not such an easy thing to do as might at first be supposed.

"I had just come into the city, and I didn't know whom to go to see or where to spend the time in New-York, so I thought I would try a little business. There is a man I have had some dealings with a short distance up the road, one of those men who work twenty hours a day, and never have time to talk. It occurred to me that on a holiday he might have a few minutes to spare.

"I knew the place, as I had been there before, and didn't notice the names of the stations as they were called out, so the first thing I knew I saw the place of business of the man I was going to see. The town had grown so in the last three years that I hadn't recognized it, and had gone past. I stopped at the next station and took a livery rig and drove back, to find that my man had started for the races ten minutes before.

"Well, I settled down there for the day. Nothing to do, and wasn't it hot! There is nothing like lemonade to keep you cool, I believe, so I started for some. I didn't pay much attention to the first place, but when I did I saw that something was going into the glass that was not a legitimate part of the beverage.

"'Hullo!' I called, 'I don't want any of that stuff. I want some straight lemonade, and I don't want anything else.'

"'You don't want any sherry?' said the man, rather huffily. 'Why, I never make lemonade without it.'

"'That's all right,' I said, 'and I am willing to pay for the extra glass, but I don't want any sherry.'

"Well, he mixed me up something, I don't know what, and I don't wonder he wanted to improve the flavor. I didn't want any of the concoction, and I paid for it and left.

"Next I wandered into a little ice-cream saloon and ordered some cream. I began to take my bearings after the woman had gone for it, and I concluded that I didn't want anything that came from that place.

"'I'm not very well,' I said to the woman when she came back, 'and I don't know as I really ought to eat that cream,' so I paid for it and started out again.

"I asked for lemonade again at the next place—straight lemonade, without any sherry. I didn't give that my individual attention while it was in preparation, and when I went to take it it was foaming over—soda! I paid for that, too, and went out again. It was becoming interesting. I began to feel that I had a mission to accomplish.

"The next place was a saloon. I asked for a glass of straight lemonade. I watched the man this time as he began to get out his machinery.

"'Now,' I said, 'I want lemonade, and I don't want anything else.'

"'You don't want any sherry?'

"'No,' I said.

"'And you won't have apollinaris?'

"'No,' I answered. 'I want lemonade, and nothing else,' and he made it. It was not very strong, but it was a sort of apology for the real article.

"The best glass of lemonade I have had since I came to New-York I bought of a street vendor. It was up in Madison Square—no, it must have been up near Forty-second Street, somewhere; that is further up, isn't it? I don't like to patronize those fellows, but his wares looked very tempting. It was real lemonade, too. He took the lemon, cut it in two, squeezed first one half and then the other into the glass, and then put in the sugar and the water. I never drank anything better.

"But, talking of drinking, the stuff those fellows in breweries put down is something marvelous. I had business calling me to a big brewery in Kansas City the other day. I don't know as the firm is well known here, but they send a great deal of beer West.

"I asked what provision they made for their workmen in regard to beer drinking. They said at first they allowed the men to help themselves whenever they pleased. But with that privilege they invited all their friends to come around, and the company had to put a stop to it. Then they had some one keep tally to see how many glasses each man averaged a day, and that number of tickets was given to him, and if he treated his friends with those that was all right.

"One stout-looking, well-built young fellow who was pointed out to me, they said, had sixty tickets a day, and he used them himself, too. The majority of them averaged from twenty-five to thirty glasses a day. No, they weren't schooners; they were smaller than that, the regular, old-fashioned glass beer mugs.

"Well, good-bye. Come out to California, and we will show you something worth seeing, get you all the points, and give you a good glass—of water, from an olla. Nothing like one of those bottles to keep water cool, and nothing better than a good glass of water on a hot day—not even lemonade."

ARRANGING FOR THE NEWPORT SEASON

Leases of Cottages—Off for the Lenox Wedding.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 3.—Mr. C. V. Ruthven of New-York to-day rented the A. R. Conkling villa, Touro Park West. Lieut. C. H. Harlow, United States Navy, has rented Mrs. K. Randolph Breese's cottage, Francis Street.

Arrivals for the season to-day are Mr. and Mrs. F. G. S. D. Hauteville, from England; Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, John W. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney B. Tyler of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bannigan of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Sargent, and Samuel F. Pratt of Boston.

Other arrivals are William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Culmann, L. S. Folger, B. C. Massey, William H. Pascoe of New-York; John Igard Middleton of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. William Foulke of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. C. Cortazzo, Miss Cortazzo of Meadville, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bundage, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gabriel of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers have decided to pass the Summer abroad, and will rent their cottage.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained to-night. Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, and Miss Sherman left for Lenox to-day for the Burden-Sloane wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Shoemaker, Mrs. Thomas Bradley and family of New-York arrived at Conanicut.

FARMER MILLER NO LONGER DISCONSOLATE

Drops His Suit Against Mrs. Wagner and Marries Mrs. Smith.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 3.—Farmer Thomas Miller of Glen Gardner, who some time ago gained considerable notoriety by bringing a breach of promise suit for $10,000 against Mrs. Lizzie Wagner, a milliner of Union Farms, is now a married man.

Mrs. Wagner admitted receiving a ring from Farmer Miller, but denied that she had promised to marry him. The case was to have been tried at the April term of the county court, but for some reason Miller withdrew the suit.

Miller has married Mrs. Ellen Smith, who is about fifty years of age. Miller is seventy years of age. He has some money, and now says he is contented and at peace with the whole world.

To Examine the Pole.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 3.—The funeral of Frank Casper Kebeller, who met his death last Friday evening, when he accidentally touched an electric light pole, took place to-day from his late residence on Flushing Avenue.

Physicians, after an autopsy, said that death was caused by an electric shock. The electric light company emphatically denied that death was due to an electric current, saying that the pole could not have been charged with a current strong enough to cause death.

The matter has been brought before the Town Board by the people living in the vicinity. A test case will be made to-morrow, when an expert electrician will make a thorough examination of the pole and its surroundings.

THE SILVER QUESTION

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE

By Theodore Wehle.

What is meant by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in the United States?

That every one shall have the right to have silver bullion coined at the United States mints into silver coins—silver dollars—containing by weight sixteen times as much pure silver as the weight of pure gold fixed for the standard dollar. Congress provided that the gold dollar shall contain 23.22 grains of gold. On that basis the silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1 would have to weigh 16 times 23.22 grains, or 371¼ grains of silver.

This ratio was not arbitrarily assumed. It was selected because at the time it very nearly corresponded to the actual value of silver bullion in the open market. That is to say, dealers and consumers in the arts and manufactures could buy it at about $1.29 per ounce of 480 grains, in standard gold dollars containing 23.22 grains of gold, which is equal to 30 grains of gold to 480 grains of silver.

Why do you say that the price of silver in the open market at the time its ratio to gold coinage was determined by Congress very nearly corersponded to the legal ratio? Did it not agree absolutely?

No. The value or market price of gold, silver, or any commodity whatsoever cannot remain stationary, but must necessarily fluctuate more or less with the supply and demand for the article. This fluctuation of the relative values of gold and silver is not a mere theory, but an actual fact, borne out by the experience of every civilized country. For instance, from 1493 to 1520, the average ratio was 10¾ to 1; from 1601 to 1620 it was 12.95 to 1, and in 1640 it reached 14 to 1. In England it stood at about 11.80 to 1 in the year 1600, and 15.17 to 1 by 1792. The financial history of Europe teems with the difficulties of attempting to maintain a fixed standard between the two metals and the frequent changes that became necessary. A recent writer proves that in France the ratio was altered 150 times in a single century.

If the market value of the two metals fluctuated so much, how could they both be kept in circulation at a fixed ratio?

That is precisely what could not be done and what caused the endless financial troubles of Governments, and compelled them to make frequent adjustments in the ratios. The coin that attained a higher bullion value than its legal ratio would be melted and sold to dealers or exported. The more valuable coin would thus entirely disappear from circulation, and the cheaper one only be used as money. The most vigorous laws passed against this practice were of no avail. The legal ratio is not always the same in all civilized countries at the same period. While in England it was 15.21 to 1 in 1798, it had been 15.50 to 1 in France since 1785. Consequently, gold was exported from England, and silver began to displace it in circulation. To check this tendency, Parliament in 1798 prohibited the coinage of silver, and in 1816 it became legally a gold monometallic country.

What does gold monometallism mean?

The single gold standard. That is to say, that gold coin is the only lawful money for the payment of all debts. Silver may be retained as a subsidiary coin and be receivable for debts for only a small, limited amount.

Did all European countries follow the example of England of abolishing the double standard and substituting gold monometallism?

No. France, in 1803, adopted a system making the silver franc the basis, but also allowing gold coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1. At a later date, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece joined it and formed what is known as the Latin Union. Austria-Hungary, nominally, had silver monometallism, while practically it had suspended all specie payments for a long period. But in 1887 it adopted the single gold standard. In most of the German States silver monometallism prevailed until the new German Empire in 1871 and 1873 established gold monometallism.

What systems are now in force in the leading European countries?

England, Germany, and Austria-Hungary have the single gold standard, while France and the Latin Union retained the coins of both metals they had in circulation as full legal tender. The coinage of silver is prohibited, while that of gold is continued. Therefore, so far as coinage is conc

ory the double standard prevailed, it was in practice virtually gold monometallism. In 1878 free-silver coinage was abolished, and from 1873 to 1878 the country remained under the single gold standard by law, as it had been, in fact, since 1834.

Is it not claimed that the act of Congress discontinuing the free coinage of silver in 1873 was carried secretly and without sufficient discussion?

The extreme silver men reiterate the assertion, although it has been shown over and over again that it is not true. Assuming, however, that it had been the case, the real question would be whether the law was a wise one, and in the light of subsequent experience there can be no doubt that it was a far-sighted and judicious measure.

Did not this legislation by our Congress induce European nations to take similar action, and thereby contribute to the decline in the price of silver?

The free-silver party, in making this statement, simply transposes cause and effect. It was not the stoppage of silver coinage that produced the decline; it was the impending decline that compelled European statesmen to seek a prompt solution of the question. Silver mining was developing at such a rapid rate that they foresaw the impossibility of preserving any stable ratio to gold, and wisely concluded to discontinue silver coinage before the financial equilibrium had been disturbed.

What caused the change in public sentiment that led to an agitation in behalf of the rehabilitation of silver in the United States?

Principally the rapid and steady increase in the production of silver in the United States. Beginning with 400,000 ounces in 1858, it reached 63,500,000 ounces in 1892, as follows:

Ounces.		Ounces.	
1858.....	400,000	1885.....	39,000,000
1860.....	1,500,000	1890.....	54,500,000
1871.....	17,887,000	1891.....	58,330,000
1875.....	24,518,000	1892.....	63,500,000

What was the result of the agitation for the free coinage of silver?

Free coinage was not carried through Congress, but in 1878 a compromise measure was passed, usually known as the Bland-Allison law. It provided for the monthly purchase of not less than $2,000,000 worth nor more than $4,000,000 worth of bullion at the market price, to be coined into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1. This law remained in force until 1890, and under its provisions nearly $400,000,000 were coined.

What was the legal status of these silver coins?

They were made a legal tender for all public and private debts. But they did not circulate freely among the people. The advocates of the measure knew well enough that people would not want to carry about bulky, heavy silver coins, so they added provisions directing the Treasury to receive them on deposit and to issue silver certificates for them in denominations similar to the United States notes. These silver certificates were to be received for all dues to the Government, and the national banks were compelled to take them on deposit without discrimination.

This legislation did not satisfy the advocates of free silver coinage. The agitation continued, and in 1890 a new compromise measure was passed, known as the Sherman act. It provided for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver by the Treasury at market prices, to be molded into bars, and to be held by the Treasury. Notes were to be issued for the cost price of the metal, and they were made a full legal tender for all public and private debts.

What was the relation of these different issues to one another and to gold?

The Sherman act declared it to be the "established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." The result of this legislation was the issue of about $155,000,000 Sherman Treasury notes up to the date of the repeal of the law in 1893. General distrust led to the repeal of the Sherman act, followed by a financial panic in the Spring of 1893 based upon the conviction that the continued purchase of silver and the issue of Treasury notes would make it impossible for the Government to redeem its circulating notes in gold.

Why did this distrust suddenly take hold of the public mind?

Because about March 1, 1893, at the end of President Harrison's term of office, the net gold reserve of the Treasury had fallen to about $100,000,000.

What were the liabilities that were to be covered by this reserve?

Including such paper money as the Treasury had on hand, there were out:

United States notes.....	$346,000,000
Silver certificates (about).....	337,000,000
Treasury notes	125,000,000
Total	$808,000,000

The gold reserve was therefore only about 12 per cent, while that of the banks of England usually ranges from 30 to 40 per cent.

What had been the policy of the Government in regard to the gold reserve previous to the passage of the Bland and Sherman acts?

When specie payments were resumed, the United States notes were fixed at $346,000,000, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell bonds to keep on hand at all times a sufficient reserve. It was the policy of the Treasury Department not to let this reserve fall below $100,000,000, and up to the time mentioned—March 4, 1893—it had generally been considerably larger, at times nearly double that amount.

When the large issues of Bland and Sherman notes were determined on, were there any new provisions made for the increase of the gold reserve?

No. The silver certificates were, in fact, redeemable in silver, and it was not desired by the advocates of increased silver coinage that they should be redeemed in gold. When the Treasury notes were authorized it was felt that the very large increase in the silver purchases would create distrust, and it was thought necessary to declare that "it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other." The authority already given the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve was considered ample at the time for any emergency.

When the gold reserve was reduced, why could the Treasury Department not redeem the silver certificates in silver coin, as provided?

Because such discrimination against one issue of Government notes would have intensified the prevailing distrust, and would have also violated the policy of maintaining the "parity of the two metals." To do so would have been to precipitate a crisis. The holders of United States and Treasury notes would have at once presented them for redemption, the reserve of $100,000,000 would have been quickly drained, and the United States Government left unable to meet its obligations in gold.

Gold and silver coins are both paid out indiscriminately under a bimetallic system, but we have no bimetallic system. To maintain the legal standard the ratio of coinage of the two metals must be so adjusted as to correspond to their actual relative market prices, so that either coin may be accepted by the public without discrimination.

If not bimetallic, what is our system?

Practically gold monometallism. The value and confidence in all the various circulating notes of the United States is due only to the fact that the holder may at his pleasure have them redeemed in gold coin. Were all the silver held by the Treasury to be dumped into the sea, it would not affect the faith of the note holders. Were the gold reserve to disappear, however, the effect would be very different. It would mean suspension of gold payments and the redemption of our notes in silver coin worth about 50 cents on the dollar in gold.

What is the advantage, then, of the silver reserve under our system?

None whatsoever, practically.

In the light of this explanation, what does the declaration mean "that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other"?

It simply means that all claims against the United States may be collected in gold coin. All the deposits of silver and the subterfuges of silver certificates and Treasury notes solely tend to befog the actual conditions. The confidence that the Treasury can and will redeem all its circulating notes without discrimination in gold coin gives them all an equal value.

Why, then, was our silver legislation enacted?

Because the opponents of free coinage could not prevent it entirely, and accepted it as the best compromise that they thought they could obtain, while the silver advocates hoped that the large purchases by the Government would raise the price of silver to the former ratio of 16 to 1, which means $1.29 per ounce.

What was the actual result?

While the provisions of the Sherman act to purchase 54,000,000 ounces per annum were supposed to embrace the whole silver production of the country, the price continued to fall, and touched about 70 cents per ounce in the Autumn of 1893. The principal reason for this drop in price was that during the three years in which the Sherman act was in force the world's annual output of silver increased from 132,000,000 to over 161,000,000 ounces.

In view of our failure to raise the price of silver and to establish the ratio of 16 to 1 between the two metals, is it likely that an international conference could solve the problem?

It is absolutely certain that it could not. Free coinage of silver prevailed for many centuries as we have seen, and in spite of it the price of silver constantly fell. The conditions are far more adverse now, and for that reason all leading civilized nations have adopted the single gold standard.

Why are the conditions for fixing the ratio at 16 to 1 more adverse now than at previous periods?

Because the production of silver has grown out of all proportion to that of gold. The output of the two metals for the world has been as follows: 1871—Silver, 52,460,000 ounces; gold, 6,016,500 ounces. 1893—Silver, 161,170,000 ounces; gold, 7,662,077 ounces.

In 1871 the ratio of production was 8.7 to 1, while in 1893 it reached 21 to 1. What it might become if free silver coinage should be universally adopted is difficult to foretell, but it would certainly increase enormously.

But if not 16 to 1, could not some new ratio be devised?

If the present market price of silver were adopted, which would give a ratio of about 30 to 1, it might answer for a short time, while it would certainly fluctuate again soon. But the free-silver party does not want a ratio that corresponds to actual value. It insists upon 16 to 1, which happens to have been the market price of silver about twenty-five years ago. To advocate such a measure is to assume that, regardless of supply and demand, a Government can arbitrarily fix the value of a metal. But if it can decree that silver worth 68 cents an ounce shall be received at $1.29, it may just as well prescribe by law that it shall pass at the ratio of 1 to 1, or at the same value as gold, which is $20.67 an ounce. The absurdity of this proposition is so evident that it requires no discussion.

Would the adoption of free coinage lead to bimetallism, as its advocates contend?

Certainly not. Immediately after the passage of such a law the public would know that the parity of the metals could not be maintained, and the holders of United States notes would hasten to present them to the Treasury for redemption. In probably less than a month the gold would be drained from the Treasury, and then all circulating notes could be redeemed in silver only. Silver would thus become the sole standard, the basis of all legal values.

What would become of our policy to maintain both metals at a parity?

That would have to be given up, because it would be absolutely impossible to carry it out. With unrestricted coinage, the amount of silver and the notes representing it would grow so enormously and so rapidly that it would be useless to attempt the redemption in gold at the option of the holder.

The coinage of silver would be so large because the certainty of having an unlimited market for all the silver that could be mined would stimulate production beyond all precedent. Under the Sherman law the quantity to be purchased was limited to 54,000,000 ounces per annum, and, as already stated, the silver output of the world increased in three years from 132,000,000 to nearly 161,000,000 ounces per year. On a conservative estimate, with unlimited purchases the quantity offered to the United States Treasury would soon reach 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 ounces per annum, which, coined at 16 to 1, would give about $100,000,000 to $130,000,000. At that rate we should coin $1,000,000,000 to $1,300,000,000 in ten years, in addition to the $500,000,000 already on hand.

Gold would at once command a premium, because the intrinsic bullion value of our gold coins would be relatively higher than the ratio to silver established by our law. Deprived of all legal-tender quality and unlimited, the 23.22 grains of pure gold in a dollar would buy in the open market, at the present price of 68 cents per ounce, about 700 grains of pure silver, while our coined silver dollar only contains 371¼ grains. Therefore, every one would pay his legal debts in silver and hoard or export his gold coins for export at their true value.

What would be the first effect of the adoption of a free-coinage law?

Since every one could foresee that gold would command a premium, there would be a universal scramble to collect debts, to call in mortgages, to convert all forms of securities into cash with which to purchase gold before the premium had risen too high. European holders would dump their holdings upon our market, European merchants would curtail credits, and our importers would seek to pay their debts at the smallest possible loss. The full penalty would have to be paid for the dishonesty of endeavoring to liquidate indebtedness incurred on a gold basis in a fluctuating silver standard worth about 50 per cent. of the contract price. A panic would be precipitated in comparison with which the year 1893 would appear as a time of stability and prosperity.

After the panic had subsided, would financial and commercial relations return to normal conditions?

No. It would take years to get over the shock, and then the business of the country would be divided between two standards. Silver would be the legal tender for the people at large, while capitalists would insist on contracts in gold. No act of Congress can abrogate the right of private contract. In anticipation of the contingency we are describing, the enormous debt of the railroads, their bonds have already been made payable in gold, principal and interest. Many States and counties, as well as municipal and private corporations, have been compelled to adopt the same course. Under a silver standard this policy would be extended, and no large loans could be placed on any other than a gold basis. Gold would remain the actual standard, stable and unchangeable, no matter what should constitute the legal tender, while the value of silver certificates would continue to fluctuate.

Upon what classes would the bulk of the losses fall incident to this change of standard?

Principally upon the great body of the people subsisting upon wages, salaries, and fixed incomes. The cost of every article required by the wage earner would become materially higher, while wages would at first remain stationary, and, if ultimately advanced, the increase would be but small in proportion to the enhanced cost of living. In addition thereto, the savings of the masses would at once dwindle in the very time of need. The enormous accumulations in savings banks and life insurance companies, acquired under a gold standard, would be paid back in depreciated legal tender.

Another heavy loss that would have to be borne by the people continually, would be the enhanced price of commodities, based upon a fluctuating standard. When it is uncertain what the value of the money is likely to be in which an article is to be paid, the importer or manufacturer must make an additional charge to cover the risk, and the consumer has to bear this very considerable increase in the cost of living. The large capitalists, on the other hand, against whom the silver legislation is supposed to be directed, would not suffer much. They have provided for the contingency by making most of their investments payable in gold, and would continue this policy under the silver standard.

Many claim that this country is large and powerful enough to establish its own standard, regardless of other nations. But the nation ignores all actual conditions. No nation whatsoever could do such a thing. The commercial prosperity of a people depends upon the exchange of its products with others. No matter what our tariff system should be, high or low, our exports must remain very large, and their value is measured by the only standard that the civilized world recognizes. They are both determined in gold abroad, regardless of our local legal tender.

Would not free silver coinage produce an immediate increase in the circulating medium and make money plentiful?

No. The first effect would be that all the gold coin in the country, estimated at $625,000,000 would be exported, hoarded, or only be used in transactions specifically payable in gold. It would disappear entirely from ordinary use, and that would cause a very serious contraction.

After all the convulsions incident to the change had been overcome, would not the steadily increasing coinage of silver give us a great deal of money and a low rate of interest, and would not these conditions tend to stimulate trade, and to advance prices?

The volume of currency and the rate of interest are not of themselves necessarily stimulate trade or advance prices. After every panic money is plenty, and interest cheap, while trade remains stagnant, and prices low. A larger circulating medium does not add to the wealth or the capital of the country. A depreciated currency, even if it should advance prices, would not leave more money available, because so much more of it would be required to handle the same quantity of commodities. Fluctuations in values lead to speculation, but good trade, high prices, and prosperous times can only prevail when conditions are stable and sustain that confidence which engenders the spirit of enterprise.

Would not the great debtor class be benefited by being able to pay its debts in the depreciated silver standard?

Leaving out of view the disgrace of such a proceeding, it will be found that in this case honesty is also the best policy. The ability to pay debts depends upon the facility with which earnings and profits are made. It is easier to pay a large debt in prosperous times than a small one in periods of depression. The prices even of our export articles depend more largely on home conditions than upon the foreign markets. The greater part of our agricultural products is consumed in this country, and the value is affected far more by the state of trade here than by the demand in Europe. How can any class expect prosperity when a community is engaged in an effort to repudiate its honest debts, and when a standard has been introduced that is constantly changing? But it is preposterous to imagine that such a state of affairs could continue long.

Could we not remain on a silver basis, then, after the change had been made?

No. The withdrawal of foreign capital, the distrust and uncertainty prevailing, would cripple all enterprise. There would be stagnation, general suffering, and dissatisfaction. When we have just seen what the mere fear of being forced upon a silver basis could do in 1893, we can form some notion of what the actual reality would bring about. There would soon be an irresistible demand for the repeal of the law, and it would take years to repair the losses incurred.

In view of the disastrous results of free coinage of silver, what ought to be our financial policy?

The emphatic declaration that gold must remain our sole legal standard.

But is it not claimed that the stock of gold in the world is not sufficient for its expanding trade?

Yes; but it is not true and cannot be proved. The production of gold is slowly but steadily increasing. From 1871 to 1890 it has averaged annually about $118,000,000. After that it has been, in 1891, $130,650,000; in 1892, $140,297,000; in 1893, $157,228,000; in 1894, $172,000,000, and all indications point to larger annual quantities for many years to come, for its production has been considerably stimulated since silver mining has become less remunerative. Furthermore, it does not follow by any means that an increasing quantity of gold is necessarily required. As the credit system is perfected and expanded, the balances that have to be settled in actual coin become a constantly smaller percentage of the total transactions. In a rural community, money may pass from hand to hand for every purchase or sale. In commercial countries, bills of exchange, checks, and other substitutes are employed, and at intervals only the actual coin is used in final settlements. The New-York Clearing House shows daily transactions ranging from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, while the balances that must be paid only average about 6 per cent. The export and import trade of the United States amounts to many hundred millions of dollars per annum, and the adjustment is effected by the movement of rarely more than $50,000,000 in gold.

Is there no difficulty, then, in remaining on a single gold standard?

None whatsoever. As conclusively shown above, we have practically been on a gold basis since 1834, and have succeeded in maintaining it to the present day, in spite of our pernicious silver legislation. Let us face the problem boldly and frankly now. We must increase our gold reserve largely, gradually withdraw all Government circulation, and relegate the issue of paper money to private corporations under proper regulation by Congress. Then, when trade and finance have been freed from the constant danger of interference from political agitation, the era of prosperity that appears to be dawning upon us will expand into that steady and progressive development that a rich and intelligent people merits.

SHOT HIS WIFE DEAD

"Fish John" Was Angered at "Fish Mary" for Spending His Money for Drink and Visiting Friends.

JERSEY CITY, June 3.—John Kotkuski, otherwise known as John Czech, but commonly called "Fish John," shot and killed his wife, known as "Fish Mary," in front of the house 14 Howell Street, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning.

The couple lived in a shanty situated on the meadows, between this city and Harrison, and eked out a living by fishing, cutting meadow hay, and doing odd jobs. Kotkuski gave his wife $2 Saturday to purchase groceries. She came to this city and spent the money in saloons. Kotkuski came over the river to look for her this morning. He found her at the house of Conrad Pretzman, 12 Howell Street, and was angered, because he had forbidden her to visit the Pretzmans.

After he left the house, Mrs. Kotkuski started out to look for a policeman, in order to cause her husband's arrest. She said that he had threatened to kill her. She had hardly reached the street when her husband, who was apparently waiting for her, fired three shots into her heart and she fell dead.

Kotkuski went to Anton Bott's saloon, where he told what he had done, and then to the repair shop of Charles P. Gardiner, a friend of his, at 1,008 West Newark Avenue, where he locked himself in. There he was found by the police. He was sitting at a table, with a revolver in his hand. He pointed it at the officers, and drove them back. One of them went to the rear of the shop, where he broke a pane of glass. The sound attracted Kotkuski's attention to the window, when an officer sprang forward and disarmed him.

At the preliminary examination, Kotkuski admitted the shooting and was committed for trial. He is sixty years old. His wife was thirty-five. The couple have one child, a girl, fourteen years old, who left home some time ago and is now employed as a domestic by a family residing in Fishkill, N. Y.

TO MEET STREET CLEANING DEFICIT

Plan Will Probably Be Made Known at a Meeting To-morrow.

There was another meeting of the committee appointed by Mayor Strong to investigate the financial condition of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday afternoon.

Controller Fitch having consented to resume his place on the committee, it met at his office. Col. Waring and Lieut. Delahanty were present, but, on account of the absence of President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, who is Chairman of the committee, it was decided not to take up anything but the question of providing means to cover the deficit.

The Controller at the close of the meeting said that the committee had looked into the question very carefully, and believed that a way out of the difficulty had been found, but that the details could not be made public, as certain persons must be seen beforehand. There will be another meeting of the committee to-morrow, when the plan that the committee thinks favorably of, if adopted by all the members, will be made known.

It is thought that the Board of Estimate will act under the Emergency act, and issue bonds to provide for street cleaning, on the ground that the health of the city would otherwise be endangered.

A Gravity-System for Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3.—The Street and Water Board to-day decided on specifications for a new water supply, on the gravity system. The water is to be delivered at Belleville at a head of 210 feet above the sea level. Prices must be graded from 20,000,000 gallons up to 50,000,000 gallons. Bonds will be issued on July 1, and each bidder must deposit a certified check for $100,000. After the formal bids are put in and read, bidders may then submit supplemental bids, which will also be considered.

Mgr. Sbarretti in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3.—Mgr. Sbarretti, auditor of the Apostolic delegation at Washington, dined this afternoon with Mgr. Seton, rector of St. Joseph's Church. He afterward went to New-York to visit Archbishop Corrigan.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city would like a situation for a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or housemaid; can sew. Can be seen until engaged at 73 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad is desirous to procure a situation for one of her girls as chambermaid and plain sewer; best reference. Call, for three days, between 12 and 2, at 40 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation for very neat, reliable young woman, as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; city or country for the Summer preferred. Call, at present employer's, 10 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; accustomed to sew with a dressmaker. Present employer, 139 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady would like to replace her chambermaid and plain sewer; best reference. Call, for two days, at 1,011 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; three years' reference. Apply, before 12, present employer's, 44 East 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain washing; best city reference; disengaged June 15. Call at present employer's, 10 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work; three years' good city reference. 304 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; or chambermaid and plain sewing; country preferred; city reference. 523 West 48th St.; Devaney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young, well-recommended Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country. 52 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young woman to private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. K. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain washing; best city reference; disengaged June 15. Call at present employer's, 16 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; willing to assist with other work. 66 West 54th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; city or country; good references. 315 East 37th St. Carroll.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; competent and obliging; city or country; city reference. 241 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or to do light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By two competent American girls, together in a private family; or do chamberwork in country; references. 486 9th Av., near 37th St.; ring three times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her chambermaid, or would go as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family going to the country for the Summer; she can highly recommend her as perfectly competent and trustworthy. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at present employer's, 348 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid; assist with washing; in private family; willing to go to the country for summer months. Call at 1,011 Madison Av., corner 76th St., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Eight years' references. Present employer's, 131 East 45th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion to a young lady for the Summer months; no objection to country or traveling. Graham, 515 East 87th St.; ring Hartwig's bell.

Cooks.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By three competent girls; one as plain cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; other as chambermaid, seamstress, or to assist with other work; best city references; city or country. L. M., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By woman as excellent cook; assist with washing if required; understands her work; makes good bread, cake, and desserts; soups of all kinds; best of city reference; city or country. 236 East 26th St., first floor; inquire of janitress.

COOK — LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS. — A lady wishes to place three superior servants, cook, laundress, and waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 142 West 72d St., between the hours of 10 and 1.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By first-class cook, chambermaid, and waitress; together or separate; best references from last places; no objection to the country; in a private family. 488 6th Av., Room 6.

COOK.—By a thorough, competent cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking; can take full charge of kitchen and marketing; excellent baker; best references. 456 4th Av.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent cook and laundress; in private family; city or country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, 383 5th Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place her cook and laundress; both competent girls, whom she highly recommends; city or country. 43 West 73d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes places for competent cook and waitress; the very best personal references. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 48 West 51st St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron for a private family; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place. 206 West 71st St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city reference; city or country. S. J., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands German and French cooking thoroughly; also marketing if required. Swiss Cook, 221 West 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; city or country; good cook; bread and biscuit maker; willing and obliging; good reference. 202 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK, WASHING and IRONING.—By experienced woman as good cook; do washing and ironing; city or country; best reference from last place. 225 East 41st St., Gildea's bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as first-class cook; bread, pastry, soups, everything; speaks English; best reference. Adeld, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and laundress, or to do general housework; is good plain cook, excellent laundress; willing, obliging; two years' reference from last employer. 644 2d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook and laundress; in small private family; city or country; good reference. 64 Amsterdam Av., three flights, front. Mccarvill bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; sisters; Protestants; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; four years' city reference. 644 Columbus Av.; ring Kennedy's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St., Read's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in small private family; best city references; disengaged June 15. 16 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By reliable woman as competent cook; private family; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 113 East 45th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do plain washing; private family; city or country; good city reference. B. D., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat, tidy German girl as first-class cook; understands all soups, meats, creams, and pastry; best reference; city or country; wages, $30. 223 East 45th St.

COOK.—First-class; in all branches; understands jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; country preferred; best city reference. 142 West 52d St.; ring second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; would like to go together; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; city or country; first-class city references. 160 East 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable girl as competent cook; understands all kinds meats, soups, and desserts; city or country. 207 West End Av., present employer.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as cook in a small family; does not speak English; no objection to the country. Suzanne, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—First-class; accustomed to entire care of kitchen; excellent bread, soups, and desserts; best of city references; will help wash. F. F., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and baker; city or country; good reference; willing and obliging. 144 East 43d St., near Lexington Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook and do plain washing; city or country; good baker; good reference. 230 West 18th St., rear house, one flight, Room 7.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where kitchenmaid is kept or help given; three years' city references. 430 West 52d St., McKeon.

COOK.—By competent woman; assist with washing; city or country; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; city or country; willing, obliging; best reference. 418 West 53d St., McKeown. No cards.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best references. Call, for two days, 1,321 2d Av.; Brown.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in a private family; understands well all the branches; good city references. 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking. M., 158 East 44th St. Cornell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; good baker; willing, obliging; best city reference. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; city or country; together. Present employer's, 98 Park Av.

COOK.—By good French cook; talks little English; in private family; city or country M. P., care of Mrs. Charlot, 328 West 59th St.

COOK.—First-class; German; understands all kinds of cooking; can take chef's place; country preferred; $30. 225 East 45th St., basement.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in a private family; can be seen for three days at present employer's, 9 to 12. 16 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing; good reference; country preferred. 215 West 18th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best reference. A. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. 164 West 50th St.

COOK.—By First-class French cook; best city references. 377 4th Av., third floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable American; thorough worker; would do some family washing by day; best city references. L. D., 201 East 38th St., second flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, brought up in England; can do all kinds of housework; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodelling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; by the day; perfect fitter and draper; makes fancy waists and skirts; remodels; good reference; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; well up in all the latest styles; quick and neat; by day or week; city or country; reference. D., Box 341, Times Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—An experienced governess would teach all English branches, German, and music in exchange for home with refined family in country; highest references. Teacher, 332 East 18th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady going abroad recommends to refined Christian family her French governess; diplomée Academy of Paris; German, music; excellent references. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at 1 East 66th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisienne, well educated, as nursery governess to grown-up children; would either go anywhere or to Europe; highest references. Call at present employer's, Monday, from 10 to 1, or address F. G., 139 West 12th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined North German lady; thoroughly experienced in housekeeping and training children; best references. 225 East 19th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her housemaid and seamstress. Call at 18 East 30th St., before 11 or after 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French girl, lately landed, in a small family; willing and obliging; city or country. Gertrude, 222 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young, smart girl, lately landed, to do light housework. 221 East 73d St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a widow, with boy five years old, as general housekeeper or working housekeeper. 330 East 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do general housework; best city reference; city or country. Call, for two days, 426 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl; for general housework. Heuzer, 155 West 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, or CARE OF GROWING CHILdren.—By a French-Swiss Protestant of education; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years' city references. A. M. S., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French middle-aged person; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. Jeanne, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisienne dressmaker; understands hairdressing, costumes; travel; obliging; city reference. Jeanne, 209 West 27th St., care of Mrs. Martin, dressmaker.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman for old lady or grown child; good seamstress; five years' city reference. 421 3d Av., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would like to do some chamberwork; city reference. 141 East 33d St.

MAID.—Competent; French; good dressmaker and hairdresser; like to go to Europe with family; city reference. A. B., care Mrs. Pasquet, 328 West 59th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; best city references. B. S., 841 West 30th St.

USEFUL MAID or WAIT ON INVALID LADY; good sewer by hand or machine; good references; city or country. Gavin, 241 West 46th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. 436 9th Av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; to go out by day or week; first-class refrence. 211 East 28th St., first flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; highest personal city references. Present employer, 39 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress; small family; assist chambermaid; reference. 226 9th Av., Adams's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a middle-aged German woman as first-class laundress in small private family. Dumay, 224 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; city or country; best city reference. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to place her laundress, whom she highly recommends; city or country. 43 West 73d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, and reliabe nurse, to take entire charge of infant from birth, or growing children; best of city references. D. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a place for her nurse; nine years' best reference; absolutely trustworthy; capable of caring for little infant or growing children. Call, in the morning, at 116 East 38th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced monthly nurse a few more engagements; or would take care of a lady or invalid child; good reference. Can be seen at 58 Prospect Place, between 42d and 43d Sts.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to secure a situation as nurse for a girl whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 1, at 16 East 58th St.; lady can be seen.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a respectable German person; speaks French and English; to take care of children; good sewer; city reference. 342 East 117th St; no cards.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's or child's nurse; one who understands children thoroughly; city or country; city reference. C. T., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse to children over three years; six years city reference. Room 347 Murray Hill Hotel; side entrance.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By young woman; Norwegian; experienced; as nurse; excellent reference from last employer, who can be seen this week. 200 West 68th St., third floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced English nurse to not more than two children; willing to take baby from month; wages, $20. A. C., care of Mrs. Fox, 203 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse to children over three years; six years' city reference. Call at Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347, side entrance.

NURSE.—French Protestant; competent; for growing children or maid for young ladies; willing, obliging; good sewer; best city reference. Julia Petit, 206 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By young girl, short time in the country, to take care of children and assist with other work. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 114 East 41st St., Cahill's bell.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for baby or maid for young children; good sewer; best city references. L. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—To infant or growing children; first-class reference from present employer. 68 West 51st St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress. 670 6th Av., care of Mrs. Peterson.

NURSE.—By young Irish girl, just arrived, as nurse, and to assist with chamberwork. 125 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; country preferred. 220 West 48th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By French girl; as nurse for young children, and to sew; good references. Call, all week, at 249 West 29th St.; Mrs. Siffert; no cards.

NURSE GIRL.—By French Protestant, as nurse for young children in Protestant family; good reference. Louise, 668 6th Av., up-Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a parlormaid or chambermaid. 47 West 48th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. 8 East 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By very respectable young woman as waitress or chambermaid, or will take care of small or grown children; thoroughly experienced in either capacity; best city reference. K. P., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe this week desires situation for her waitress and chambermaid; can highly recommend both; waitress competent to take butler's place, or will take parlormaid's position. Apply, 2 to 5, at 326 West 88th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for two girls, to go together; one as waitress, the other as chambermaid; highly recommended. Call, at present employer's, 1,054 5th Av., near 86th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like to find a situation for her excellent waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 13 East 29th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; willing to assist with chamberwork; five years' city reference; city or country. 291 Amsterdam Av., between 73d and 74th Sts., Smith's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; has best city reference; disengaged June 15. Call at present employer's, 16 West 34th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent girl as waitress, parlormaid, or chambermaid, and care of grown children; eight years' reference. 215 East 56th St., Donohue's bell.

WAITRESS—By a respectable Protestant girl

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets and Light Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steadier—Coffee Dull.

There was but little excitement to the wheat trading, as the annual election for officers of the Exchange attracted a considerable number of the traders from the grain pit, and the variations in prices were only as following the Western news, with a firm close. Provisions were dull and easier. Cotton was fairly active, and firmer. Coffee was dull and steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	80½@		
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	32½@	33	
Corn, No. 2 steamer	56¼@		
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80 @	$4.15	
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	4.15	
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@		
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18	
Pork, mess	13.75 @	14.50	
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @		
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@		
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	7½	
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @		
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50	
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @		
Copper, lake	10.60 @	10.65	
Lead	3.25 @	3.30	

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1½@1⅞c on reports of rains at the West and on local realizing; advancing 2@2⅜ with the West and on reports of increased export demand; declining ¼@½c on realizing, and closing firm at ⅝c decline, with only a light local trade. Spot was moderately active and firm at ⅝c decline. Sales, 65,000 bushels, including 48,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 80⅞@81c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ½c under July, or 55⅞c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at ½c over July, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 56¾c, delivered. ...Receipts, 86,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 122,887 bushels; in the interior, 108,211 bushels. ...Clearances, 25,480 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 132,521 bushels. ...Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 195,200 bushels, or to 235,190 bushels, 659,712 bushels No. 2 corn and no visible supply mixed. The visible supply shows an increase of 1,784,000 bushels, or to 10,-762,000 bushels, against 7,496,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderatively active in a local way, with the close firm at unchanged prices, ⅛c decline. Spot was firm and ⅛c higher on mixed, with a fairly active demand. ...Sales, 87,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36½c; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅜@33⅛c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜@34c for 42,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@34½c; track white, 36¾@42¼c for 30,000 bushels. ...Receipts, 61,200 bushels; exports, none. ...Stocks of oats in warehouse increased 38,865 bushels, or to 1,457,865 bushels, with 1,390,453 bushels No. 2 white and 732,087 bushels No. 2. ...The visible supply shows an increase of 1,236,000 bushels, or to 8,626,-000 bushels, against 2,606,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	10,000	78⅜@80⅝	80½
July	2,430,000	79⅝@82	81½
August	260,000	80⅛@82¼	81⅞
September	2,580,000	80½@82⅝	82⅝
December	1,110,000	82⅝@84⅞	85⅞
Total	6,400,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	520,000	55⅞@57¼	56¾
September	150,000	56⅞@58⅜	57⅞
Total	670,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	25,000	32⅜@...	32⅞
July	80,000	33 @33⅜	33⅜
September	210,000	33⅛@33⅝	33⅛
Total	315,000		

FLOUR—The annual election of officers made quite a break in the day's business, and the total sales were only about 9,500 bbls, with prices unchanged, but the market easier at the close. ...Arrivals, 13,747 bbls and 10,320 sacks; exports, 1,565 bbls and 7,239 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,033 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.35
No. 2 red	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.85@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brand	4.05@ 4.75
City patents	@ 5.15
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.05@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ...
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	@ 3.25	3.20@ 3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.08; fine do, $1.20@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Entirely nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and easier. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@80c; middlings, 80@85c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was unimportant trading in clover, with a nominal market; 07½@10½c quoted.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was not disturbed. There was more or less export inquiry for a choice grade of yellow, but ordinary prime stock was neglected. There were offers to sell 300 bbls on the dock at 27c for prime yellow, while 27½c was quoted for choice. Chief demand was for good off-grade yellow, of which one lot of 100 bbls was obtained at 26½c, but those parties holding the principal supplies were asking 27c. Most of this off-grade yellow was wanted for England. The soap trade was indifferent over the supplies, as there was plenty of tallow on offer at a satisfactory price. There was no bidding to the mills from this market. It is understood that a sale of yellow, in tank cars, was made to a refiner here at 26c. COCOANUT OIL had a slow sale, while held at steady prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c bid; Cochin is at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was firmly held, with a fair inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The official quotation on oil to-day was $1.51 bid here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The material gain in the stocks of lard and the general full supplies of the products at the West tended to weaken the prices, and a decline of 15c on pork, 7 points on lard, and 2@5 points on ribs, was followed by only a slight reaction when grain came about to stronger prices. Firmer rates for hogs did not appear to have weight. The export business was slack West and here, with hardly material Continent demand. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 19,000 head. Chicago stocks were 125,915 bbls mess pork, 1,004 bbls old pork, 60,610 bbls other pork, 70,225 tcs contract lard, 13,122 tcs other lard, 41,188,449 lb sweet-pickled hams, 33,701,699 lb short ribs, 16,858,542 lb short clear.

LARD—Felt the gain in stocks at Chicago and declined 7 points. Subsequently there was some firmness in sympathy with wheat. The demand for supplies was slack, with only a light English demand, and at a decided decline. Sales were 350 tcs cash, for England, at 6.75c, and 200 tcs on the basis of 6.85c. City steam was steady at 6.25c, with sales of 100 tcs. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.95c, nominal, and September at 7.17c, nominal. Refined was slow; Continent quoted at 7.15c, and South American at 7.50c. Compound lard was dull, with sales of 100 tcs quoted, as to quality. At the West, June closed at 6.57c, nominal; July was at 6.70c down to 6.65c bid, closing at 6.67c; September at 6.85@6.90c, closing at 6.87c.

PORK—There was only a small business here for export, with 200 bbls taken up. The feature was the down 15@17c, but recovered, and closed well up to Saturday's latest figures; June closed at $12.50, nominal; July was at $12.42½, to and closing at $12.60 asked, and September at $12.70@$12.87, closing at $12.87. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $14@$14.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow demand for city meats, for which prices were held fairly steady; sales were 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c, and 5,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 6c. In Western meats there was nothing of moment done; city-pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 9½c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs at the West were moderate, with lighter changes in prices than for lard, while the close, with wheat, showed firmer; June closed at $6.52 nominal; July was at $6.30@$6.35, closing at $6.32@$6.35; September at $6.47½@$6.52½, closing with $6.52 bid.

BEEF—Had a slow demand for export, and only a moderate home trade inquiry, while prices were slightly unsettled. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Favored buyers, with a very slow demand from smokers. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 55,250 head, against 62,750 head same time last year. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4.25@$4.75; left over, 1,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,218 head; strong; heavy average higher; light average weak; $4.15@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,729 head; steady; $4@$4.55. Omaha—Receipts, 1,000 head; opened steady; $4.15@$4.45. Pittsburg fairly active; $4.40@$4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $4.05@$4.50. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.25@$4.65. Quotations here of 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 100 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅛@6¼c for pigs.

COFFEE.

Contracts were neglected, but closed at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with local shorts covering late in the day. Havre and Hamburg were closed. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8. Sales, 2,500 bags Victoria, 500 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Central American, and 100 bags Guatemala on private terms. ...Option Sales—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close.—June, 1,000 bags at 14.20c; July, 250 bags at 14.75c; August, 250 bags at 14.75c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.80c; total, 2,500 bags. Total for day, 2,500 bags.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.75	....@....
February	14.60@14.70	....@....
March	14.55@14.65	....@....
April	@....	....@....
May	@....	....@....
June	14.15@14.25	14.90@14.95
July	14.70@14.75	14.85@14.90
August	14.70@14.80	14.35@14.40
September	14.85@15.90	13.85@13.90
October	14.95@15.00	13.50@13.55
November	14.80@14.90	13.20@13.30
December	14.80@14.85	13.10@13.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	240,476
Arrivals	....
Total	240,476
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	9,374
Total stock in New-York to-day	231,102
Total stock in Baltimore	19,151
Arrivals	....
Total	19,151
Deliveries Saturday	91—19,060
Total stock in New-Orleans	42,011
Arrivals	....
Total	42,011
Deliveries Saturday	906—41,045
Total stock in other ports	....
	60,105
Total stock in United States	291,207
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 1	120,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 1	24,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 1	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	283,000
Total	574,207
Same time 1894	312,405

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.15 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, nat'r	20¾@21¾	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¼@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¼@20¼
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18¾@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¼@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts opened easy and declined 5@6 points, with local longs realizing, but closed steady at 1@3 points advance, on reports of crop damage, and free covering by local shorts, with a scarcity of sellers. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 102 bales to spinners, with 7,600 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.03@7.04	7.09	6.92	900
July	7.06@7.07	7.07	6.97	8,200
August	7.10@...	7.10	6.99	55,600
September	7.12@7.13	7.13	7.02	9,300
October	7.15@7.16	7.16	7.04	37,900
November	7.17@7.18	7.17	7.07	2,900
December	7.21@...	7.21	7.10	9,900
January	7.25@7.26	7.26	7.14	6,200
February	7.30@7.31	...	...	...
March	7.35@7.36	7.31	7.29	600
Total				131,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	88	210	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	16	1880	..	..	..	..
Mobile	19	14	..	..	..	..
Savannah	382	185	..	..	..	..
Charleston	..	54	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	7	13	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	6	63	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	341	..	..	..	..
Boston	377	566	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	589	477	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1484	3809	..	..	..	..
This day last week	2913	4065	4924	2027	3283	3725
This day last year	3422	4863	4195	857	2578	2610

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades show firmness, with demand fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	21@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The market rules firm, with the inquiry chiefly for fine grades.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅝@2⅛
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5⅜	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The raw market is dull, with prices unchanged. Sales, 50 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c. ...Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@...
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@...
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@...

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5¼
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3¾ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@...
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3¾ @...
No. 14 (net)	3¾ @...

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is no further change in domestic beans. Trade on the whole is quiet, but the reduced stocks, very light receipts, and firm interior advices cause rather a strong holding. Last sales of choice marrow at $2.50, and they cannot be bought for less. Medium have reached $2.05 in instances, and best marks of pea are held mainly at $2.20. It is becoming difficult to buy choice reds below $1.90. Limas firmer. Foreign beans moving a trifle better. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50; do, fair, $2.10@$2.20; do, medium, $2@$2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.20; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—A moderate demand for fine goods, with some speculative interest, and a firm feeling for fancy.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@...
Creamery, fair to fine	17 @...
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @...
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	16½@...
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	17½@...
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @14½
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, first	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @10
Factory, firsts, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	9 @10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 8½
Old Western creamery	15@16
Old Western dairy or factory	7½@ 9½

CHEESE—There is very light trading, with 7c bid for fancy large cream.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7 @...
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @...
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾@ 6¾
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 5¾
State full cream, small, fancy	7¼@...
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¾@ 7¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½@ 4¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1¾@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—A quiet trade, with a little pressure to sell on account of the warm weather.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @ 13¼
Western, fresh-gathered	12 @ 12¾
Southern, fresh-gathered	11 @ 11½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.60 @$3.10

FRUITS—FRESH—Few apples arrive and prices hold steady. A few strawberries from Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland received by refrigerator cars were of good quality and sold at 7@13c, but the ordinary freight receipts were in wretched condition and had to be forced off at any offer. Huckleberries more plenty and lower. We quote: Apples—Jersey, per bbl, $2@$3.75. Strawberries—Refrigerator receipts, 7@13c per quart; do, ordinary freight, 1@6c per quart. Blackberries—North Carolina, small, 5@10c. Huckleberries—North Carolina, 7@10c. Cherries—North Carolina, per lb, 3@12c. Gooseberries—Green, per quart, 7@8c. Watermelons—Florida, each, 60@75c. Muskmelons, per bbl, $2@$3.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples hold about steady; jobbing trade is only moderate, and shippers are buying sparingly. Sun-dried very quiet, and in buyers' favor. Chops not offering. Cores and skins slow. All kinds of small fruits are still very dull, and values are easy. California fruits jobbing fairly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6¼c; do, common and good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 11c; plums, State, 3½@4c; blackberries, 4@4½c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Four carloads on sale to-day. Fowls declined to 10c, and demand was slack at that. Old roosters and turkeys also lower. Spring chickens steady but quiet. Ducks and Geese dull. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 35c@$1; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 6@6½c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@40c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls plenty and lower; freely offered at 9c, and speculators taking hold to some extent at that; regular trade very dull. Turkeys dull. Spring chickens little in sight, plenty and tending downward. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@10c; fowls, 8½@9c; old cocks, 5c; old ducks, 8@11c; Spring ducks, 20c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 33@40c; do, Long Island, 28@32c; do, Western, 25@32c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes and other vegetables were in liberal receipt, with the quality and prices both irregular.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	25@$1.00
Beets, Jersey, per 100 bunches	5.00@ 6.00
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	1.00@ 3.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	1.00@ 1.50
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cabbages, Ch'n, Flat Dutch, per bbl. or	35@ 1.25
Cabbages, Ch'n, small, per bbl	35@ 75
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate	50@ 75
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate	50@ 1.00
Lettuce, local, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.25@...
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb. sack	1.90@ 2.10
Onions, N. O., per bag	1.25@ 1.50
Peas, Jersey, per bushel	1.00@ 1.50
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl. basket	1.00@ 1.50
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl. bask	1.00@ 1.25
Peas, Baltimore, per small basket	50@ 1.00
Peas, Norfolk, per ½-bbl. basket	75@ 1.25
Radishes, local, per 100 bunches	25@ 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	75@ 1.00
Spinach, Long Island, per bbl	30@ 50
String beans, N. C. wax, per bu-bask	1.00@ 1.75
String beans, N. C. green, per bu. b	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b	50@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, green, per b	50@ 1.00
String beans, Ga. wax, per crate	50@ 75
String beans, Georgia, green, per cr	50@ 75
Squash, Ch'n, white, per basket	30@ 50
Squash, Florida, Marrow, per bbl.-cr	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, Florida, fancy, ripe, carrier	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, Fla., green, per carrier	1.00@ 1.50

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime to fancy, per bbl	$3.50@$4.00
Bermuda, seconds, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.50@ 3.50
Southern, Chili Red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.50@ 3.25
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl	2.50@ 3.00
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
State, white stock, per 180 lbs	1.25@ 1.50
State, white stock, per sack	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, white stock, per sack	1.25@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c. Clover—Mixed, 60@65c; clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 40@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Demand continues slow, and the market shows weakness.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@...	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	5	@...	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	22	@...	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—There is a good inquiry at firm prices, while receipts continue small.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @...
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @...
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @...
California, selected	22@25	17½@...
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	16½@...
Orinoco, selected	21@23	.. @17
Bogota, selected	21@24	15 @16
Central American, selected	20@22	15 @...
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @...
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	.. @11
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@22	16 @...
La Guayra, selected	23@25	16 @...
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	10 @...
Tampico, selected	20@21	14 @...
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @...
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	12 @...
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	12 @...
Calcutta buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10@13	12½@...
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @...
Corientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@...
Sierra Leone, as they run	9@10	13 @...
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	10 @...
Maranham, as they run	25@28	.. @ 9
Payta, as they run	28@32	.. @10
Pernambuco, as they run	20@24	10 @...
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@...
Savanilla, as they run	20@32	12 @...
Matamoras, selected	24@28	11 @...
Texas, selected	24@30	10 @...
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@...
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6½@...
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	7 @...

LEATHER—The export demand continues good, and prices rule firm.

HEMLOCK.

	Buenos Ayres.	—Non-Acid.— Common Hides.	—Acid.— Of all Kinds.
Light, first selection	22 @23	..@.. 21	@...
Middle, first selection	22 @23	..@.. 21	@...
Heavy, first selections	22 @23	..@.. 24	@...
Light, seconds	21 @22	..@.. 20	@...
Middle, seconds	21 @22	..@.. 20	@...
Heavy, seconds	21 @22	..@.. 20	@...
Damage, all weights	20 @21	..@.. 19	@...
Rejects		..@.. 18	@...

UNION.

Light backs	35 @36	Light backs, cow	35 @36
Middle backs	35 @36	Seconds	33½@34
Middle, heavy	35 @36	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do	33½@34		

OAK.

Dressed backs	34 @37	Bellies	19 @20
Seconds	34 @35		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.20@14.25c. Lake copper firm at 10.60@10.65c. Lead steady at 3.25@3.30c. Spelter steady at 3.60@3.65c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPI

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Holidays in Europe and Excessive Heat Here Restrict Business.

ANOTHER RECEIVERSHIP FOR CORDAGE

Fairly Active Speculation in General Electric, Lead, and United States Rubber—A Defeat for Mr. Greenhut—The Grangers Higher.

MONDAY—P. M.

Holidays in Europe, excessive heat in this city, and the absence of many prominent operators from the Street combined to produce a very dull day in the stock market. Speculation turned somewhat out of the beaten paths. For instance, Sugar and Chicago Gas were practically neglected, while General Electric, Lead, and United States Rubber were unusually active. The activity and strength in General Electric were due to a revival of the report that a deal of some kind is pending with the Westinghouse Company. It is said that negotiations between the two companies have been renewed. Lead advanced on dividend possibilities, the earnings of the company having been excellent for many months. Rubber moved between 46½ and 48 and closed at 47 on reports of continued prosperity.

The Cordage receivership, which has been expected for several months, came today. President John L. Waterbury of the Manhattan Trust Company being named as principal receiver, with W. E. Strong of Work, Strong & Co. as his associate. A committee for the reorganization of the property has been formed, and its plan will be found in the news column of today's Times. The stocks of the Cordage Company had fully discounted the receivership, and at the close the common was unchanged, the preferred was down ⅛, and the guaranteed was up a point. Mr. Greenhut's move in the Chicago courts to have a receiver appointed for the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company in the special interest of the bonds, he being a large holder, has come to naught, the court holding that the bondholders are amply protected. It is given out that he is to make another effort in the same direction.

The railway list was very quiet, but was strong throughout. Chicago covered short contracts in Burlington and was a moderate buyer of the other Grangers. Burlington gained 1⅜, St. Paul ⅝, Northwestern 1, and Rock Island, ¾. Copious rains in the West give promise of bountiful crops, and, consequently, ample traffic for the railways. The general list was firm, and the close was strong at about the best prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but there was no change in the character of the demand. Rates were 1@1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, and there was a fair business transacted. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,876,206, and the balances were $7,624,925. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $418,110.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm on a small volume of trading. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5c discount. St. Louis—50c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ¼ per cent. premium. Montreal—$5,000 at 10 per cent. premium for $6,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,019,257
Imports for the same period	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,938,544
Net exports to date, 1894	37,893,308
Net exports to date, 1893	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892	19,348,968

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Edison El. Ill. of New-York 1st.....1
Kansas & Pacific cn.....1
New-York, Ontario & Western 6s.....2
Ohio & Miss. 2d.....1
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn.....2
Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st.....1

DECLINED.

East Tennessee lien.....2
Kings County Elevated 1st.....2
Kansas & Texas 5s.....1
Northern Pacific 2d.....1½
Oregon S. L. & U. N. cn.....2
Union Pacific col. tr. notes.....1
United States Cordage 1st.....2

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $8,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 113¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅜
4s, r., 1925	123⅜	123¾
4s, c., 1925	123⅜	123⅝
5s, r., 1904	116	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute.....3
Bay State Gas.....2⅜
Central Pacific.....1
Chesapeake & Ohio.....¾
Chicago & Northwest.....1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....2⅜
General Electric.....1¼
Laclede Gas.....⅞
Long Island Traction.....⅜
Louisville & Nashville.....⅞
Minnesota Iron.....1
National Lead.....¾
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf..1
Pacific Mail.....¾
Pullman Car.....1⅜
Northern Pacific.....2¼

DECLINED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....1
Iowa Central pf.....1½
United States Cordage.....1

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly statements will be found in another column of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, Columbia Bank, Hamilton Bank, Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, Nassau Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, Germania Bank, New-York Produce Exchange Bank, Mount Morris Bank, New-York City, Bowery Bank of New-York, German Exchange Bank, Bank of the State of New-York, Bank of New-Amsterdam, and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

—The Savannah and Western Bondholders' Committee, Simon Borg, Chairman, announces that they have now on deposit with the Central Trust Company $4,400,000 in bonds, and that all holders of bonds or certificates for bonds issued by the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to deposit them on or before June 10, after which time a penalty of $10 per bond will be imposed.

—The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company will pay on June 4 to holders of its trust certificates of deposit for first mortgage bonds of the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad, $25 on each $1,000 represented by these certificates.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	144	149	13
Alton & Terre Haute	66	67	63	67	60½	68	300
American Cotton Oil	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	24⅝	28⅜	28½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	74	75	10
*American Sugar Refining	117⅜	118	117⅜	117⅜	114⅜	117⅝	5,244
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	100	100¾	198
American Tobacco	115	115	114½	114¾	114¾	115	4,304
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	2,557
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	64	200
*Bay State Gas	23	24½	23	24½	23¼	25	1,110
Brunswick Company	3	3	3	3	3	3¾	100
Canada Southern	53½	53¾	53⅛	53⅜	53½	53¾	225
Central Pacific	19½	19½	19¼	19½	19½	20	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	1,003
Chicago Gas	73¼	74⅜	73½	74	73⅜	74	2,600
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	53½	53	53	52½	54	400
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100½	100½	100	100	99½	100½	21
Chicago & Northwestern	98	99⅝	98	99⅜	99	100	2,015
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	83⅛	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	82	82	82⅜	17,331
C., C. C. & St. Louis	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44½	45	358
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	66½	67½	65½	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	13,710
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¾	69¾	69	69⅜	69⅛	69⅝	2,215
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	10	10	9½	9½	10	9¾	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	30	28⅝	29½	29½	29¾	3,505
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26⅞	1,100
Consolidated Gas Company	145½	145½	145½	145½	..	..	100
†Consolidated Gas Company	143⅜	144	143½	143½	143⅜	144	525
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	130	130	129¾	130¾	111
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	162	163	400
Denver & Rio Grande	15¾	15¾	14¾	15¼	15	15	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	20¾	21¾	20⅜	21	21	21⅜	9,786
Flint & Père Marquette	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅜	16⅛	17½	100
General Electric	35⅜	36½	25⅝	36⅜	36⅜	36½	13,090
Houston & Texas	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	2½	200
Illinois Central	96⅝	96⅞	95¾	95⅝	95	96¾	255
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	250
Iowa Central pf	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅜	31	32	100
Jackson & Gas	32	33	31⅞	33	32⅞	33	2,600
Laclede Gas pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	88	80	107
Lake Erie & Western	24¾	24⅞	24½	24¼	24⅜	24⅝	2,275
Lake Erie & Western pf	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83¼	83¼	83½	62
Lake Shore	146½	146½	146½	146½	146¼	146¾	313
*Long Island Traction	11	12	11	12⅜	12	12¼	10,262
Louisville & Nashville	57½	58⅜	57½	58⅜	58⅜	58½	1,350
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	10	10½	10	10⅛	10⅜	10¾	3,958
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27⅜	28⅜	27⅛	28	27½	28	500
Manhattan Consolidated	113	114	113	114	113⅞	114	1,557
Mexican Central	12½	12¾	12¼	12¼	11⅜	12⅝	10
Mexican National certs	2¾	3½	2¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	4,258
Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	18¾	19⅜	500
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84	84½	84	84½	83⅜	84½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾	46⅜	46½	410
Minnesota Iron	60	61	60	61	61½	62	320
Missouri Pacific	28¾	29½	28⅛	28⅝	28¾	29½	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32	32½	31⅞	32½	32¼	32½	1,181
Mobile & Ohio	26	26	25⅜	26	25⅞	25⅞	725
*National Lead Company	36	37⅜	36	36⅝	36⅜	36¾	11,706
*National Lead Company pf	89¼	90	89¼	89⅜	89⅜	89¾	2,130
National Linseed Oil	20¼	20¼	20	20	20½	20½	880
New-Jersey Central	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	101¼	102	690
New-York Central	101½	101½	101¼	101½	101¼	102	417
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	44½	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44¾	410
*New-York, Penn. & Ohio pf	1	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	1,000
New-York, L. E. & Western	10¼	11	10¼	10⅞	10⅞	11	2,070
New-York, Sus. & Western	9½	10	9½	9⅞	9⅞	10	1,050
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	30½	31¼	30½	31	30½	31½	950
North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	6	210
Northern Pacific	5¼	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½	225
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19¼	19½	1,219
Ontario & Western	18¼	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	300
Oregon Improvement	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½	625
Pacific Mail	29⅜	30⅜	29½	30⅜	30⅛	30¼	4,090
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6	6	6	6	6	6¼	100
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19⅜	19	19½	19⅜	19½	1,870
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	19¾	20	19¾	20	19	20	250
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	52	52	52	52	51½	52½	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	172¼	172½	171¾	172⅜	172¼	172½	110
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15¾	16	15¾	16	16	16¼	1,245
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38½	38	38½	38½	39	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	114	117	114	117	115	117	83
Southern Pacific	23	25¼	22½	25¼	25	25½	3,100
Southern Railway	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	715
Southern Railway pf	30	30¼	30	30¼	30⅜	30½	716
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¾	29	28¾	29	29	29½	1,000
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	4,250
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	45	45	45	45½	48	15
Union Pacific	13½	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	1,700
United States Cordage	3½	3¾	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅝	5,669
United States Cordage pf	5⅛	6½	5½	6½	6½	6⅞	3,353
United States Cordage gtd	9	12	9	11½	11	12	877
United States Rubber	47	48	46½	47	46⅞	47	6,781
United States Rubber pf	97	97	97	97	97	97¼	1,550
*United States Leather	22	22	21⅜	22	21⅞	22	780
*United States Leather pf	95	95	95	95	94⅜	95	422
Wabash	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	9	9¼	800
Wabash pf	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	20	20⅝	750
Wells-Fargo Express	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	108	112	32
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	93	93	800
*Western Union Beef	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11	12	150
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14½	1,710
Total sales							182,206

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.14	.14	.24	.14	..	..	2,000
Kingston & Pembroke	.30	.30	.30	.30	..	..	100

Bonds.

Atch. Top & S F 4s 84,000 74
3,000 73¾
8,000 73⅞
1,000 73⅝
Atch. Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 2,000 24¾
2,000 24⅜
11,000 24½
3,000 24⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st 10,000 84¾
20,000 85
Balt Belt 1st Gtd 5,000 103¼
B'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s 6,000 111½
1,000 111¾
2,000 111½
11,000 111¾
3,000 111¼
B'klyn Elevated 1st 5,000 107½
B'klyn W & W Co 5s 19,000 106
Can Southern 1st Gtd 2,000 111
Can Southern 2d 1,000 104⅞
Cent of N J G M 5s 3,000 117
3,000 117¼
12,000 117⅜
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 110⅜
1,000 111
5,000 111¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s 2,000 80½
14,000 80¾
11,000 80⅜
Chi, Bur & Q, Neb Ext 4s 1,000 91¾
C, B & Q Con 5s 10,000 104½
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 1,000 100¼
1,000 100
Chi & W S F 6s 2,000 114
Chi & N W S F Deb 5s, 1933 1,000 103⅜
Chi, R I & Pac 6s, Registered 5,000 128
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000 105
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 2,000 92⅜
Chi & W Ind G M 1,000 115½
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s 4,000 92¼
2,000 92¼
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000 58⅝
2,000 58½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 6,000 83
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000 69
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000 100
N Y Cent Deb 5s 2,000 108⅛
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000 103¼
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 110¼
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 22,000 109½
5,000 111½
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 8,000 92¼
4,000 83 92¼
5,000 92¼
10,000 92¼
Erie 4th Mortgage 8,000 114½
2,000 114¼
Erie Con Gold 7s 3,000 133½
Evansville & T H 1st 5,000 111
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000 93
Han & St Jo Con 3,000 117
H & T Cent G M 4s 10,000 69¼
1,000 69¾
4,000 69¼
8,000 69¾
Housatonic Con 5s 1,000 120½
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 5,000 79¼
San Pac 1st Con 6,000 73
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000c 99
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000 84
3,000 83
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 95½
2,000 96
3,000 95½
Lake E & W 2d 5s 1,000 105
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 5,000 103
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s 1,000 82⅜
L, N A & Chi G M 5,000 73½
3,000 73¾
2,000 74
5,000 74⅜
L, N A & Chi Con 1,000 101
Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Pac Western 5s 11,000 114
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 25,000 93
Minn & St L Con 5s 5,000 101½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 8,000 85½
1,000 85⅝
5,000 85¾
15,000 85⅞
11,000 85⅝
19,000 85⅞
4,000 85¾
6,000 85⅞
20,000 86
10,000 85⅞
6,000 86
34,000 86¼
12,000 86
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000 58⅝
2,000 58½
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 6,000 83
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000 69
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000 100
N Y Cent Deb 5s 2,000 108⅛
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000 103¼
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000 110¼
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 22,000 109½
5,000 111½
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 8,000 92¼
4,000 83 92¼
5,000 92¼
10,000 92¼
N Y, Lack & W 1st 1,000 134½
N Y & N J Tel 5s 2,000 103¼
Nor Pac 1st Coupon 1,000 117½
10,000 118
Nor Pac 1st Reg 10,000 117¾
Nor Pac 2d Coupon 3,000 99½
Nor Pac Con 5s 15,000 40½
5,000 40¾
84,000 40⅝
10,000 40¾
10,000 41
10,000 41⅜
Trust Co Certs 9,000 40¾
43,000 40⅝
7,000 40⅝
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 1,000c 119
Ore Imp Co 1st 4,000 97
1,000 97¼
4,000 97¾
5,000 97¾
6,000 98
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 4,000b3 49
2,000 49¾
2,000 50
1,000 49⅞
5,000b3 50⅜
8,000 49½
10,000 49⅜
Ore Ry & Nav 5s, Trust Co Certs 25,000 93
Ore Short Line 6s 6,000 100
Trust Co Certs 1,000 100¼
17,000 99¾
5,000 99¾
5,000 100
25,000 100⅜
Ore, S L & U N Con 23,000 49
Trust Co Certs 15,000 49
5,000 49½
5,000 50
5,000 50¼
20,000 50¼
Peo & Eastern 1st 9,000 80½
Peo & Eastern Inc 2,000 20½
Phil & Rdg 2d Pf Inc 15,000 21⅜
3d Pf Inc 8,000 16¼
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s 3,000 77
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s Series A 3,000 100¼
Pitts & Western 1st 10,000 83¼
8,000 83⅜
Rio Grande West 1st 6,000 77¼
5,000 77¾
8,000 77
St L & San Fran 2d Class A 1,000 115
Class B 7,000 115
Class C 3,000 115½
St L Southw'n 1st 2,000 76¼
9,000 76½
1,000 76⅝
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 15,000 36¼
St P M & M 1st, Mon Central 5s 10,000 103½
San An & Ar Pass 4s 6,000 65
Savannah & W 1st 1,000 54½
10,000 55
10,000 54
Scioto Val & N E 4s 25,000 79
So Pac of Ariz 1st 8,000 95⅝
4,000 95¾
So Pac of Cal 5s Con 15,000 92⅜
South Ry 1st 5s 24,000 96
3,000 96⅛
23,000 96
43,000 96¾
Tenn C I Ir & R 6s, Birmingh'm Div 1st 5,000 92
Tenn Div 6s 3,000 90
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 91½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000 30½
4,000 30⅜
15,000 30½
7,000 30⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 4,000 111
Tol, St L & K C'y 1st Trust Co Certs 5,000 71
Union Elev 1st 6s 6,000 105¼
Union Pac 6s, 1896 12,000 106½
10,000 106
Union Pac 6s, 1897 18,000 106⅜
Union Pac 1st, '98 15,000 106¼
1,000 106⅜
1,000 106½
Union Pac 1st '99 4,000 107½
7,000 107⅜
Union Pac Gold 6s, Col Trust Notes 6,000 95
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 1,000 40½
5,000 40¾
10,000 40½
3,000 40⅝
3,000 40¾
U S Cordage Co 1st 6,000 ..
1,000 40½
10,000 40½
18,000 40
1,000 39⅜
10,000 40
3,000 40¾
5,000 41¼
Vir Midland G M 2,000 96½
Guarantee Stamped 7,000 96½
Wabash 1st 5s 2,000 106¼
6,000 106¾
6,000 106⅜
2,000 106½
5,000 106⅝
4,000 106½
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 19,000 76¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 105⅞
2,000 105¾
1,000c 105
1,000 106
2,000 106⅛
1,000 106¼
West N Y & Penn 1st 2,000 108
Wis Cen Co 1st 4,000 57

Total sales.....$1,781,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	116	120
Am. T. & C.	94½	..
American Tobacco pf	113	115
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf, new	10	10½
B. & So. Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	101½	103
Buffalo, R. & P.	21½	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60½
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Canadian Pacific	53	53½
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & N. W. pf	144½	..
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	88½	89½
C., M. & St. P. pf	121	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
Col. & H. Coal	8	9
C., H. V. & T. pf	..	67
Commercial Cable	156	160
Consolidated Coal	30	35
D. & R. G. pf	46½	47½
D. M. & Ft. D.	9¼	9¾
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	20	..
Detroit Gas	20	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	13¼
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	98	101
Erie Tel. & Tel.	57¼	..
F. & P. M. pf	43	46⅝
Great Northern pf	128	133
G. B. & W. 1. r.	1	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2¼	3¾
Homestake	20	..
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	22
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	39	42
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	66	70
Mo., K. & T.	17¼	17½
National Starch	8	10
National Starch 1st pf	53	..
National Starch 2d pf	28	30
New Central C.	8	9
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17	17¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	74
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31¾	32½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20	25
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Nor. & West	4	4¼
Ohio Southern	..	13
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon Improvement pf	86	88
Oregon R. & N.	25	28
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	9
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	4½	7
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	47½	..
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30½
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. pf	150	..
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksilver pf	17	20
Rens. & Sar	180	185
Rio Grande Western	19	19½
Rio Grande Western pf	45	45¾
Rome, Watertown & Og	114	115
St. Louis Southern	93	..
St. J. & G. I.	2	2¾
St. Paul & Duluth	28	32
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	95
St. Paul & Omaha pf	114	115
Silver bullion certificates	67⅛	67½
Southern Cotton Oil	37	45
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	87	90
Texas Pacific Land Tr	10½	11¼
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	81
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2¼	3¼
U. P., D. & G.	5½	7
United States Express	40	41½
Utica & Black River	150	..
W. & L. E. pf	45	46¼
Wisconsin Central	5	5⅞

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	117⅜	118⅝	117½	117⅜	3,340
Am. Tobacco	115	115	114¾	114⅞	220
A., T. & S. F.	7¾	8	7¾	8	280
A. C. Imp.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	140
Balt. & Ohio.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	180
Can. South'n.	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53½	20
C., C. C. & St. L.	44½	44½	44½	44½	150
Con. Gas.	143⅜	144	143⅜	144	400
Chicago Gas.	74	74½	73½	74⅛	840
C., R. I. & Pac.	68¾	69½	68¾	69½	210
C., B. & Q.	83¾	83¾	82	82	5,330
C., M. & St. P.	66½	67½	66½	67¼	5,630
Chi. & N. W.	98	98⅝	98	98⅞	630
C., H. V. & T.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	80
Ches. & Ohio.	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	100
Col. F. & I.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	100
Del. & Hud.	129½	129½	129½	129½	120
Dist. & C. F.	20¾	21⅜	20¼	21¼	5,000
Gen. Electric.	35⅜	36⅞	35¼	35⅝	2,890
L. E. & West.	24½	24½	24½	24½	110
Lake Shore.	146	146½	146	146½	230
L., N. A. & C.	10	10	10	10	580
Louis. & N.	57¼	58	57¼	58	180
L. I. Traction	10¾	12	10¾	12	580
Manhattan	113	114	113	113⅝	130
Mich. Cent.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	100
M., K. & T. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	100
Nat. Lead.	36¾	37⅛	36¾	36⅝	1,770
North Amer.	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5⅝	90
N. Y., C. & St. L.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	160
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	270
N. Y., S. & W.	9⅜	10	9⅜	10	200
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	31	31	31	31	20
N. Y. & N. E.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	200
N. Y., O. & W.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	100
N. Y. Cent.	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	10
Pac. Mail.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	490
Phil. & Read.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	220
Pullman Car.	171¼	172¼	171¼	172¼	280
St. L. S. W.	16	16	16	16	100
South. Ry. pf.	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39¼	60
Tenn. C. & I.	29½	29½	29	29	20
U. S. Cordage.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅜	200
U. S. Cord. gtd.	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	30
U. S. Cord. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	100
U. S. Leather.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	100
U. S. Rubber.	47½	47½	47½	47½	210
Wabash pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	10
West. Union.	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅞	770
W. & L. E.	14	14½	14	14½	280
Total sales					32,980

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	$7,000
C., B. & Q. conv	104½	104½	104½	104½	3,000
C. & O. 4½s	80	80	80	80	5,000
C. & E. I. 5s	100	100	100	100

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 55 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

$400,000 Municipal Bonds for Sale

Notice is hereby given that the City of Seattle School District No. 1, in King County, State of Washington, offers for sale coupon bonds of said school district to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date of July 1st, 1895. To be payable on the 30th day of June, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, at the County Treasurer's office of King County, State of Washington, or at the office of the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the option of the holder. The interest to be payable semi-annually and evidenced by coupons payable at the said Treasurer's office or at said fiscal agency, at the option of the holder. Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds in blocks of fifty thousand dollars will be received by the County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington, up until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, the 10th day of July, 1895, at the office of said County Treasurer in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, at which hour said bids will be considered as required by law.

Bidders for said bonds are asked to name price and rates of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be ready for delivery on July 1st, 1895. Said bonds will not be sold below par. Under the law bids for bonds bearing a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum cannot be considered. All persons bidding for said bonds, except the State of Washington, are required to deposit with the said County Treasurer one per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for on depositing with said Treasurer their bids. No commissions will be allowed on the sale of said bonds. The Board of Education of said school district requests persons bidding for said bonds to bid for bonds bearing four, four and one-half, five, and six per cent. interest per annum, interest payable semi-annually, or bonds bearing any other rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

A summary of the laws and of the proceedings of the Board of Education of said school district covering the issue of said bonds will be furnished to bidders on application to Fred D. Ogden, Secretary of the Board of Education, at Seattle, Washington, or to the New-York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York.

J. W. MAPLE,
County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington.
Seattle, Washington, May 9, 1895.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A MAJORITY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS HAVE NOW BEEN DEPOSITED.

Holders of the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds, and Stock, intending to participate in the Reorganization, should therefore deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the **10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895,** after which date deposits will **ONLY** be received with the consent of the Committee and upon **SUCH TERMS** as the Committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:
Bonds with the **UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** 80 Broadway, New-York.
Stock with the **NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,** 59 Cedar Street, New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
OF
The New-York Elevated Railroad Company
DATED JANUARY 1, 1876.

The Central Trust Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the **New-York Elevated Railroad Company,** payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

The Central Trust Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
SAVANNAH & WESTERN BONDS.

We have now on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York $4,400,000 in Bonds.

All holders of bonds (or certificates for bonds issued by the Mercantile Trust Co.) are requested **TO DEPOSIT THEM WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE,** after which time a **PENALTY** of ten dollars per bond will be imposed.

The certificates of the Central Trust Co. issued for the bonds are listed on the Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG, R. C. MARTIN, H. E. GARTH, EDWIN S. HOOLEY, EMANUEL LEHMAN, SIDNEY F. TYLER, F. M. COLSTON, JOS. M. LICHTENAUER,

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,847,462.91
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		196,500.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		419.08
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		252,022.41
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,021.40	304,021.40
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule.		192,499.02
Specie, as per schedule		367,566.54
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		412,587.00
Cash items, viz:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,154,805.41	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	2,700.74	5,154,506.15
Loss and expenses, viz:		
Current expenses		1,688.33
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz:		
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$9,742,022.84

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz:		
Discount	$1,871.35	
Exchange	58.54	
Interest	5,914.54	
Other profits	177,794.38	185,638.61
Due depositors, as follows, viz:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,953,733.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,876.00	
Certified checks	4,922,963.23	7,880,572.62
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	$134,105.23	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	25,628.38	159,733.61
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz:		
Unpaid dividends		3,078.00
New-York City taxes, reserved		13,000.00
		$9,742,022.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

R. L. EDWARDS, President, of The Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponent's knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponent's personal supervision. R. L. EDWARDS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,384,928.19
Liability of Directors as makers		72,808.43
		$2,457,736.62
Overdrafts		250.00
Real estate		42,022.87
Due from State and national banks		$193,078.34
Due from private bankers		4,479.16
Stocks and bonds		55,072.50
Specie		290,773.31
U. S. legal-tender and circulating notes of national banks		283,496.00
Cash items and checks for next day's exchanges		161,807.69
Other items as cash		6,743.13
		1,004,450.13
Current expenses		27,408.61
Furniture and fixtures		20,217.44
Premium account		2,434.05
		$3,554,609.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$400,000.00
Surplus fund	$350,000.00	
Undivided profits	40,684.16	
Exchange account	48.30	
Interest account	3,334.26	
Other profits	6,891.56	400,958.28
Due depositors, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,474,987.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,720.45	
Certified checks	27,243.35	
Cashier's checks outstanding	530.00	
Due State and national banks	9,636.44	
Due private bankers	12,433.08	
Due to corporations	25,000.00	
Due to savings banks	195,000.00	2,752,551.28
Unpaid dividends		1,099.76
		$3,554,609.32

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I. BOSKOWITZ, President, and FERNANDO BALTES, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, say that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th of May, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision. I. BOSKOWITZ, Pt.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$11,709,202.81
Due from Directors		195,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		530,400.98
Banking house and lot	$875,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,030,466.31
Specie		1,143,552.78
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		6,793,775.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges	$5,586,152.30	
Other items carried as cash	137,226.01	5,723,378.31
Total		$28,045,776.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,050,000.00
Undivided profits		2,054,623.18
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$9,603,336.24	
Demand certificates of deposit	667,355.09	
Certified checks	4,002,024.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	178,550.93	14,451,267.13
Due trust companies, State and national banks		6,925,170.77
Due savings banks		2,558,004.59
Due Treasurer of the State of N. Y.		475.46
Unpaid dividends		6,335.06
Total		$28,045,776.19

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision. STEPHEN BAKER, President.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 7, 1892, between certain subscribers, Henry L. Higginson, George C. Clark, and George C. Allen, as Trustees, and the West Side Construction Company expires on June 7th, 1895. The shares of stock of the West Side Construction Company deposited with this company under said agreement will be delivered on and after June 7th, 1895, to the holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York for said stock or their assigns upon presentation and surrender of same properly indorsed. The transfer books for trust company's certificates will close at three o'clock P. M. on June 6th, 1895, after which no further transfers will be made.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
on the morning of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,209,802.18
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		34,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		109,859.31
Other real estate, as per schedule	$1,000.00	1,000.00
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		639,499.75
Specie, as per schedule		447,781.20
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		453,575.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$370,860.18	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	7,073.41	378,473.59
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses	$5,648.70	5,648.70
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$5,304,639.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$5,538.91	
Interest	4,757.86	
Other profits	46 133.89	56,430.66
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,121,256.95	
Demand certificates of deposit	457,128.57	
Certified checks	118,988.60	
Cashier's checks outstanding	120,765.06	3,818,133.58
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$135,211.68	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	32,894.13	168,105.81
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$11,969.68	11,969.68
		$5,304,639.73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at New-York Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and he further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision as usual.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the third day of June, 1895, before me.
H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK
on the morning of the thirtieth day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,027,313.52
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		117,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		34.30
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		259,535.38
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	123,000.00	181,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		267,563.25
Specie, as per schedule		523,367.55
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		114,867.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$122,484.26	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	13,774.35	136,258.61
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses	$2,425.95	
Exchange	513.44	2,939.39
		$4,529,870.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$10,312.35	
Interest	1,443.38	
Other profits	13,599.58	25,355.51
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$3,657,133.95	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,000.00	
Certified checks	44,198.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26.42	3,704,358.49
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		165.00
		$4,529,870.00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 216 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 30th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
G. F. KRAPP, 120.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
on the morning of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$363,946.32
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		4,976.15
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		107,172.74
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		11,789.75
Specie, as per schedule		16,334.37
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		65,738.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$24,583.04	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,580.41	26,163.45
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		353.87
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures		2,000.00
U. S. bonds		26,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		3,976.50
		$678,651.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$3,100.58	
Exchange	211.75	
Interest	3,364.13	
Other profits	18,726.56	25,403.02
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$533,332.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	106.22	
Certified checks	9,693.16	543,131.84
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule		15.00
Due savings banks		10,101.29
		$678,651.15

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. So. Boulevard and 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
GEORGE G. RAY,
Notary Public, (111,) New-York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
COLUMBIA BANK,
New-York City, on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,537,476.19
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		108,271.50
Overdrafts, as per schedule		2,014.35
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		515,129.61
Real estate, as per schedule		143,969.04
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		30,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		314,575.00
Specie, as per schedule		122,416.42
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		77,950.00
Cash items, viz.: City drafts		17,299.23
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		22,439.82
		$2,891,541.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		265,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$15,368.68	
Exchange	741.34	
Interest	3,694.03	
Other profits	1,848.52	21,052.52
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,151,574.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	350.00	
Certified checks	18,528.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding	174.89	
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	41,914.54	
Due savings banks	92,946.32	2,305,488.64
		$2,891,541.16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3rd day of June, 1895, before me.
GEO. STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW-YORK CITY,
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$873,182.13
Liabilities of Directors, as makers		24,234.53
Stocks and bonds		1,100.00
Bonds and mortgages		6,075.25
Overdrafts		1,525.06
Due from trust companies, State and national banks	$58,972.53	
Specie	29,094.60	
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	31,537.00	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	30,993.96	
Other items carried as cash	908.80	151,506.89
Real estate		27,000.00
Current expenses		11,190.43
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$1,100,815.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits		23,355.45
Due depositors	$798,851.41	
Due trust companies, State and national banks	12,091.94	
Certificates of deposit	10,547.50	
Certified checks	10,517.93	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,251.96	842,259.84
Total		$1,100,815.29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

DAVID F. PORTER, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier, of the Hamilton Bank of New-York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th St., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

DAVID F. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
CHARLES F. PORTER,
Notary Public, (No. 146,) N. Y. Co., N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NASSAU BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,399,807.56
Overdrafts		4,234.69
Due from State and national banks		324,148.58
Real estate		49,100.00
U. S. and other bonds		80,895.59
Specie		133,515.66
U. S. legal tender and notes of national banks		535,192.00
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges		162,645.86
Current expenses		188.95
Vault and fixtures		7,500.00
		$3,697,248.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$2,004.51	
Exchange	53.88	
Interest	849.37	
Other profits	27,570.25	30,478.01
Individual deposits	$2,782,396.88	
Certified checks	120,208.74	2,902,605.62
Due State and national banks	$6,958.42	
Due private bankers	3,661.45	10,619.87
Unpaid dividends	$2,282.00	
Collateral account	1,173.30	3,455.30
		$3,697,248.80

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. M. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 3d day of June, 1895, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest upon the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 22d, 1895.
The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch offices, 202 5th Av., corner 25th St.; 87 Hudson St. and 16 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MOUNT MORRIS BANK, N. Y.,
on the morning of the twenty-ninth day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,508,920.28
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		44,450.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		206,815.07
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$175,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	104,324.43	279,324.43
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		97,888.23
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		110,057.82
Specie, as per schedule		97,297.85
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		99,359.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$81,615.98	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,772.50	83,388.43
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		4,335.36
		$2,532,436.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$4,248.88	
Interest	1,166.95	
Other profits	4,683.73	10,094.56
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,058,755.80	
Demand certificates of deposit	27,073.85	
Certified checks	16,235.40	
Cashier's checks outstanding	18,079.35	2,120,744.40
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$51,207.93	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	68.60	51,276.53
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		321.00
		$2,532,436.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

WM. H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th St., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WM. H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the first day of June, 1895, before me.
GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$563,853.00
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		27,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		153,890.07
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		391,773.75
Specie, as per schedule		123,903.74
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		81,900.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		23,984.29
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		311.91
		$1,382,873.85

LIABILITIES.

JUDGE MADE A DEFENDANT

Extraordinary Proceeding Against Surrogate Arnold.

SUMMONED BY THE SUPREME COURT

An Effort to Prohibit Him from Having Anything to do with the Contest Over Mrs. Haines's Will.

Surrogate John H. V. Arnold has been made defendant in a most unusual and extraordinary proceeding.

To a certain extent it involves his judicial integrity, as he is inferentially charged with insisting on acting in a case in which he has a personal interest.

David M. Neuburger, as counsel for Mrs. Julia Floyd Jones, has started the proceeding. Mr. Neuburger obtained from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court an order yesterday directing Surrogate Arnold to show cause, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to-morrow, why he (the Surrogate) should not be prohibited from having anything to do with the contest proceedings that have been begun in the Surrogate's Court over the will of Mrs. Mary Esther Haines. Mrs. Haines died on May 12, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $100,000.

A will, which Mrs. Haines signed fifteen days prior to her death, leaves her entire fortune to her husband, Napoleon J. Haines, Sr., in trust for life, and upon his death the principal is to go to three of her six children—Mrs. Mary F. Disbrow, Mrs. Clara Calkins, and Albert M. Haines, her youngest son. Her three other children—Napoleon J. Haines, Jr., William Haines, and Mrs. Julia Floyd Jones—were disinherited.

Napoleon J. Haines, Jr., and Mrs. Jones began a contest over the will some time ago, and the contest was on the calendar before Surrogate Arnold yesterday for a hearing.

It is alleged that Surrogate Arnold was for a number of years counsel for Mrs. Haines, and also for her husband, and was on intimate terms of friendship with them. He was also one of the trustees named in a mortgage given by Napoleon J. Haines, Sr., and his wife to the creditors of the defunct firm of Haines Brothers, piano manufacturers of this city, of which the husband was a member, and now holds a judgment against Napoleon J. Haines, Sr.

It was also set forth that it is the intention to call Surrogate Arnold as a witness for the contestant, and that hence a fair and impartial trial cannot be had before him.

Surrogate Arnold was asked to remove the case to the Court of Common Pleas for trial upon the ground that he was an interested party; that his brother, Joseph Arnold, had witnessed the will, and his former managing clerk, Gilbert W. Minor, who succeeded to his practice when he went upon the bench, had presented it for probate. Surrogate Arnold declined to grant the request, and asked for time.

Mr. Neuburger insisted that he was disqualified from acting in the case under the law, and was clearly disqualified from acting, upon the ground that he was an interested party. Surrogate Arnold then decided that he would not hear the case himself, but would send it to Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Objection was then made to Surrogate Arnold appointing any one to act in his place. Surrogate Arnold was informed of the application that had been presented to Justice Andrews, but, notwithstanding this statement, he yesterday put the case on the calendar before Surrogate Fitzgerald for to-morrow.

In the contest over the will of Mrs. Haines it is also alleged that the old lady was so influenced by the threats and fears which she had of her husband and favored daughters that she was compelled to make the will in their favor, and ignore her other children, and that the execution of the paper was brought about by fraud and duress.

Some lively developments may be expected when the order obtained yesterday from Justice Andrews comes to be heard. It is the first time, so far as known, that a Judge of the dignity and power of the Surrogate has been summoned by such a proceeding.

DAMAGES IN ACCIDENT CASES.

Decision on the Retroactive Effect of the New Constitution.

The first decision on appeal in regard to the retroactive effect of the clause in the new State Constitution which abolishes the $5,000 damage limit in cases of death by accident was handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The court holds that the amounts asked in suits pending at the time the new Constitution went into effect may be raised from $5,000 to any amount that may seem reasonable and proper to the plaintiff.

The decision is of great importance, as it will, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, make a difference of millions of dollars in cases that are in suit.

The action in which this decision was rendered was brought on May 26, 1892, by Maria Isola and Paolo Isola, as administrators of the estate of Augustino Isola, against John Webber, for causing the death of Augustino Isola by negligence, on May 5, 1892.

Col. George H. Hart, counsel for the plaintiff, originally asked for $5,000, that being the largest amount that could be sued for under the old Constitution.

The case was called on Feb. 13 last for trial before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, and Col. Hart asked leave to increase the amount sued for to $25,000. Judge Pryor denied the application, and Col. Hart applied to the General Term.

The court held that the constitution took off the $5,000 limit, and applied to all cases pending, no matter when the death took place.

The case will at once be carried to the Court of Appeals, and its progress will be watched with eager interest by hundreds of lawyers and litigants who have accident cases pending. The question passed on by the Common Pleas General Term has come up before the various judges in the Supreme Court, and has generally been construed as now held.

MR. MULQUEEN'S FEE OF $15,000.

His Services, Mr. McCurdy Contends, Were Worth that Amount.

The matter of Michael J. Mulqueen's fifteen-thousand-dollar fee for legal services rendered to Antonio Rasines, as receiver of the Canal Street Bank, came up in the Superior Court again yesterday, Judge Dugro on the bench. Delos McCurdy, who is the present counsel for the receiver, urged Judge Dugro to approve the report allowing Mr. Mulqueen, who is ex-Mayor Gilroy's son-in-law, the $8,500 balance, on account of the fee awarded him by the referee.

E. Carrington Semple, representing a number of stockholders, appeared in opposition.

Mr. McCurdy said the receiver had paid the depositors 90 per cent., and that the remaining 10 per cent. would soon be paid.

He said the Attorney General had made no exception to the receiver's report, and that it had been approved by 85 per cent of all the stockholders. About 15 per cent. of the stockholders objected to the payment of the $8,500 to Mr. Mulqueen. This fee Mr. McCurdy said was not large.

Deputy Attorney General Clarence W. Francis said the Attorney General had no fault to find with the receiver's report.

Mr. Semple said Mr. Mulqueen had collected about $35,000 for the receiver and claimed half of it as a fee.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning.

DIVIDED BY THEIR FAITHS.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Stephens at War Over the Roman Catholic Church.

Peter J. Stephens, seventy years old, and his wife, Margaret, forty years old, have fallen out over the Roman Catholic Church and Thomas Paine.

Mrs. Stephens says that her husband will not let her go to mass; that he heaps ridicule on her Church, and that he tries to thrust Thomas Paine down her unwilling throat.

Mr. Stephens, who is a wealthy retired business man, on the other hand, asserts that his wife has been trying to convert him to the Roman Catholic faith by means of pots, pans, odd pieces of china, and other household utensils, which she hurls at his devoted head in the heat of argument.

He has stood this sort of missionary work as long as he can, declares the aged Mr. Stephens, who lives at 106 East Fifty-second Street. He has, therefore, gone to the courts for relief, asking that his declining years be made peaceful by means of a decree of limited divorce, that shall free him from the grasp of his helpmeet, on the ground of her cruel and inhuman treatment of him.

Mr. Stephens is not much of anything in the religious way, if Mrs. Stephens is to be believed. Mrs. Stephens is a devout Roman Catholic, and loves the early mass. Mr. Stephens is rich. Mrs. Stephens had not anything when her husband married her, the venture being the third the old gentleman has made on the troubled sea of matrimony.

All these facts and many more were brought out yesterday when Mrs. Stephens applied to Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas for $50 a week alimony and $500 counsel fee pending the issue of Mr. Stephen's suit for a limited divorce. Mrs. Stephens has filed a cross-suit, asking the court to give her, and not her husband, a decree, on the ground of his cruel treatment, which takes the form of constant and pertinacious interference with her attendance to her religious duties. She said her husband is worth $75,000 and has $25,000 in cash in various savings banks.

Alfred Steckler, representing the husband, opposed the application for counsel fee and alimony. He declared that Mr. Stephens is worth only $26,000, and that his wife has lied to him such an existence since he married her in 1882 that he has finally, in self-defense, been compelled to leave her. As to the Thomas Paine charges, Mr. Steckler indignantly denied them. He said his client was a God-fearing Protestant, and never interfered with his wife's religious views.

The court reserved decision.

AGAINST MRS. JAMES GARDNER.

Justice Andrews Refuses to Grant a Divorce to Her.

The Gardner divorce case, in which the plaintiff is sixty-eight years old, the defendant seventy-three, and the co-respondent over fifty, has been decided by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court against the wife, who instituted the suit.

Mrs. James Gardner accused her septuagenarian husband of improper conduct with the Widow McCormack. Mr. Gardner is a rich retired builder. He and his wife were married nearly fifty years ago, and they separated about twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Gardner obtained a limited divorce in 1880. Under the decree of the court the husband was directed to pay her $1,000 alimony the year. He decided to her five houses in West Fifty-third Street, in consideration of which she released all claim for dower in his real estate. She has a suit, however, pending to set aside this release.

It was shortly after the judgment of separation was obtained that Mr. Gardner went to live in the house of the Widow McCormack, in Brooklyn. He loaned her money, it was asserted, and assisted her in other ways, and when she went to Poughkeepsie to live with her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Heaton, he went with her, and has since been residing with that family. Mary Gardiner, who is in feeble health, had a long and severe illness, and during it all he was nursed by Mrs. McCormack. Among the boarders who lived with the widow in Brooklyn was the Rev. James B. Chase.

Mr. Gardner and the widow both denied that there had been anything improper in their conduct during all the time that he was one of her lodgers, and a number of the boarders testified that they had never seen anything which would indicate that the old gentleman was anything more than the ordinary boarder in the household.

Justice Andrews, in his opinion, says that the evidence justifies a strong suspicion that Mr. Gardner has been guilty, and that he and the widow have for many years had opportunities for improper actions, had they been so disposed; but the judgment of divorce will not be granted upon mere suspicion, nor upon proof of friendly intimacy, even when connected with such opportunities.

To justify judgment of divorce, he says, the evidence must be of a character which leads necessarily to the inference that adultery has been committed. Although the evidence may be true, Judge Andrews says, yet it does not follow that Gardner and Mrs. McCormack have been guilty of improper conduct. Some of the testimony he looks upon as being incredible.

INTERESTING EXCISE QUESTION.

Thomas Cairns Seeks Court Aid to Obtain a License.

An interesting phase of the excise law was submitted to the General Term of the Superior Court yesterday.

An application was made to the court for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Excise Commissioners in refusing to grant a saloon license to Thomas Cairns for the premises at Third Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Cairns has been engaged for several years in the liquor business, for the last three years being in business at 340 East Twelfth Street. For about forty years the Third Avenue house has been used as a liquor store, the last license being held by Thomas B. Nugent. This license expired on April 6.

Cairns purchased the good-will of the business and secured a ten years' lease of the building. He made an application to the Excise Board for a saloon license, but it was rejected for the reason that he was not licensed at these premises prior to the passage of the excise laws of 1893, and also upon the ground that the nearest entrance to the premises is within 200 feet of the nearest entrance to St. Agnes's parochial school. The saloon has an entrance on Forty-fourth Street, which is eighty-five feet from the nearest entrance to the school. This school building was erected and completed in 1893.

Alfred R. Page appeared for the Commissioners of Excise. Samuel Untermeyer and ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan represented the Board of Exchange of the Brewers' Association, which is interested in upsetting the contention of the Excise Board, and E. J. Myers appeared for Cairns.

Mr. Page contended that inasmuch as Cairns did not have a license for the place prior to the passage of the excise law he was not now entitled to have a license, as the place is within 200 feet of the entrance to a school. The mere fact that Cairns held a license for another place, he insisted, did not remove the disability. He urged that the act did not intend to allow any saloonkeeper to move to the vicinity of a school or church.

Mr. Untermeyer, in support of the certiorari, argued that the school was built in the very face of the fact that the saloon at that place had been doing business for forty years. He contended that as Mr. Cairns had a license to sell liquor at retail, and the premises in question having been devoted to such use at the time of the passage of the excise laws, he was entitled to his license, and did not come within the prohibition mentioned in the act.

The court reserved its decision.

THIS TALESMAN WAS EXCUSED.

His Letter a Powerful Plea for Freedom from Jury Duty.

Recorder Goff thinks of framing a letter he received yesterday from a talesman summoned to serve as a petty juror in his court. It reads:

New-York City.

June 3rd '95.

Dear Sir to your honer as I have bin chusen as a Jewer under you at your cort I am sorry to state to you that I am unable to sit an hour at a time it trubles me so that I hev go to ly down and by getting up from my seat for every few minits when sitting on a case I am so disabled with reumatizm I dont think I would do yer honer as a Jewerman. I remain yours respectfuly.

The Recorder withheld the name of the afflicted man, who, even if he could sit, would probably have been excused on the strength of the remarkable composition he submitted.

A Guardian for Roosevelt Children.

Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed W. Emlen Roosevelt guardian of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, aged ten years, and Gracie Hall Roosevelt, aged three years, the children of Anna Hall Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt, both of whom are dead. The children are entitled to an estate of $39,970 each, under the will of their grandfather, Theodore Roosevelt. The sureties on the bond of W. Emlen Roosevelt are Robert B. Roosevelt and James A. Roosevelt. Ex-Judge Truax, who was appointed referee to examine into the application for the appointment, made a report that Mr. Roosevelt was a proper person to take charge of the estates of the infants, and that the sureties which he presented were perfectly responsible.

Dry Goods Merchants in Court.

Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, heard the pleadings of a number of the dry goods merchants recently indicted for alleged violations of

THE "sterling silver" law. All pleaded not guilty, with permission to withdraw their pleas later.

Those who pleaded were Simon W. and Julius S. Ehrich; John Daniell, John Daniell, Jr., and George Daniell; William Crawford; George A. Hearn, Isidor Straus, Hugh O'Neill, John Flannagan, and Adolph Riesenberg. It was announced that James Simpson of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, against whom an indictment was found, had been dead some time.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 261—Joseph L. White vs. Martha Ann Van Horn et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, except in regard to the issues between the defendant and the executors of Baker, defendants in the call in warranty, and cause remanded with directions to grant, on application of defendant, a new trial in regard to the issues between the defendant and the executors of Baker, defendants in the call of warranty.

No. 913—J. H. White et al. vs. Boyd Ewing, receiver, &c.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Question certified answered in the affirmative.

No. 238—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company vs. William O. Forsythe.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to award a new trial.

No. 245—Henry F. Spencer vs. Alexander McDougal.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to award a new trial.

No. 183—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, vs. Robert N. Smith et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Louisiana.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to award a new trial.

No. 341.—Charles W. Horne vs. C. A. Smith et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 130—Henry Hilton et al. vs. Gustave Bertin Guyot, official liquidator, &c., et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and to order a new trial. It is further ordered that the judgment be entered, nunc pro tunc, as of the first Monday of November, 1894.

No. 15.—Samuel J. Ritchie vs. James B. McMullen et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest.

No. 239—The Central Land Company of West Virginia vs. John B. Laidley.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 863—John Brokn vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded with directions to set aside the judgment, as well as the verdicts upon each count of the indictment, and grant a new trial.

No. 258—Mason P. Grey vs. The State of Connecticut.—In error to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 308—Ozias Townsend vs. The St. Louis and Sandoval Coal and Mining Company et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

Ex parte, in the matter of William Bell, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus denied.

No. 198—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company et al. vs. John M. Butler.—In error to the Supreme Court of theState of Michigan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 1021—The United States vs. James M. Burr et al.—On a certificate from the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—First question certified and answered in the affirmative and second question certified and answered in the negative.

No. 1026—Plutarco Ornelas, Consul of the Republic of Mexico, appellant, vs. Inez Ruis et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday of January next.

No. 1032—The United States, appellant, vs. Merck & Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 1033—The London Assurance vs. Companhia De Moagens do Barreiro.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted.

Ex parte, in the matter of E. C. Beach, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus granted and rule to shaw cause awarded, returnable on the first Monday of the next term.

No. 1038—Charles Thiede vs. The People of the Territory of Utah.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term on motion of Assistant Attorney General Dickinson.

No. 1046—Walter R. Wiggs vs. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs, on motion of J. Hubley Ashton for the appellee.

No. 1049—Josephine Lyons et al. vs. The Steamship Carib Prince, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by George A. Black for the appellant in support of the petition and by Parker Kirlin for the appellee in opposition thereto.

No. 1043—William Law et al. vs. The Steamship Trave, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by W. D. Shipman for the appellee in support of the petition and by Harrington Putnam and Eugene P. Carver for the appellants in opposition thereto.

The following Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 310—Edward S. Richards vs. The Chase Elevator Company et al. No. 311—Edward S. Richards vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company et al. No. 312—Edward S. Richards vs. The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Company et al.—Ordered that the mandates in these cases be stayed until the further order of the court.

Order—"It is now here ordered by the court that all cases on the docket not decided and all the other business of the term not disposed of by the court be, and the same are hereby, continued until the next term of the court." Adjourned to the time and place appointed by law, Monday, Oct. 14, 1895.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Brown, J., and Associate Justices Lacombe and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

30—Union Paper Bag Machine and Manufacturing Company vs. Waterbury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

55—Hutchings vs. Wilson. 62—Montesi vs. Tug A. E. Babcock. 72—Gray vs. Tug Pocahontas. 97—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummings Dredging Company. 79—Westtervelt vs. Steamship Guildhall. 61—Killella vs. Steamboat Maryland and Tug W. C. Nicoll. 119—Blackmar vs. Schooner F. A. Chatburn. 136—New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company vs. San Domingo Improvement Company. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria. 26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 123—Christall vs. Steamship Monte Prince, &c. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 143—Waring vs. Tug James T. Easton. 145—Hastorf vs. Tug James A. Dumont.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 249—The City of Philadelphia vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company.—Motion to postpone argument submitted.

No 609—Robert H. Shepard et al. vs. The Manhattan Railway Company et al.—Motion to advance; E. W. Taylor for motion; court took papers.

No. 404—Edith M. Flaxton, respondent, vs. John Mason and another, appellants.—Motion to dismiss the appeal of John Mason; Edgar T. Brackett for motion; Franklin Bien opposed.

William H. Fletcher and another, administrators, respondents, vs. Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Life Association, appellant.—Motion to put on calendar; Isador Grayhead for motion; J. K. Hayward opposed.

No. 892—People ex rel. John F. Dobson, appellant, vs. The Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn, respondent.—Argued by William P. Pickett for appellant; Albert G. McDonald, Corporation Counsel, for respondent.

No. 965—People ex rel George Sweeley, appellant, vs. Oren E. Wilson et al., Police Commissioners, &c., respondents.—Argued by James W. Eaton for appellant; William P. Rudd, Corporation Counsel, for respondent.

No. 966—Louisa Carlsen, respondent, vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant.—Argued by E. F. Bullard for appellant; Hector M. Hitchings for respondents.

No. 945—August Wuensch, respondent, vs. Albert Pulitzer as respondent and appellant.—Argued by C. J. Shearn for appellant; Julius Lehman for respondent.

No. 951—People ex rel Bleecker Street Railway Company, respondents, vs. Edward P. Borkerson, appellant.—On motion of H. M. Ward of counsel of respondent order affirmed under rule 15, with costs.

No. 942—The People, &c., appellants, vs. Thomas E. Cowan and another, respondents.—Argued by Forbes Hennessy for appellants; Benjamin A. Yates for respondents.

No. 968—William Madden, respondent, vs. The Equitable Life Insurance Society, appellant.—Argued by Charles C. Denning for appellant; Samuel Wyman Smith for respondent.

No. 956—David Boyd, administrator, &c., vs. Robert Boyd et al.—Argued by Henry Daily, Jr., for appellant; E. W. S. Johnson for respondent.

No. 958—In re Peter J. Garvey vs. Fenton E. Well et al.—Argued by George F. Canfield for appellants; Franklin Bien for respondent.

No. 961—Robert Boyd, respondent, vs. David Boyd, administrator, et. al., appellants.—Argued by E. W. S. Johnson for appellants; Henry Daily, Jr., for respondent.

No. 974—People ex rel Harry P. Pike and another, Trustees, appellants, vs. Edward P. Baker, et al, respondents.—Argued by Lucien B. Chase for appellants; G. S. Coleman for respondents.

No. 969—In re Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. George F. Johnson, respondent.—W. M. Cohen for appellant; Mitchell L. Erlanger for respondent.

No. 970—People ex rel Alson B. Ostrander, appellant, vs. Levi P. Morton et al., Trustees, &c., respondents.—Argued by R. M. McCormic, Jr., for appellant; Henry C. Nevit for respondent.

No. 971—Caleb G. Collins, respondent, vs. Horace F. Borroughs, appellant.—Argued by James M. Hunt for appellant; B. V. Valenters for respondent.

No. 967—The People, appellants, vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, respondent.—Argued by John T. Hogan for appellant; J. C. O'Connor for respondent.

The motion calendar for Tuesday is: Nos. 972, 973, 975, 976, 977, 964. Day calendar is: Nos. 532, 686, 705, 210, 246, 151, 8, 42.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follet, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

18—Latham vs. Tilden. 30—People ex rel. Redfield vs. Murray. 40—People ex rel. Gillespie vs. Board of Fire Commissioners. 45—Crenshaw vs. Burke. 53—McCaslin Machine Company vs. McCaslin. 68—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Himes. 76—Jackson vs. Mayor, &c. 77—Dean vs. Marshall. 78—Metz vs. American Credit Company. 83—New-Britain National Bank vs. A. B. Cleveland Company. 88—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 91—Roger vs. McGuire. 92—Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway vs. Beecher. 94—Mulry vs. Muiry.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Shalek vs. Jones., 2—Citizens' Savings and Loan Association vs. Gerry. 3—Oalkman vs. Carlin.

Class II.—4—Gray vs. Lee. 5—Nelson vs. Frank. 6—Straus vs. Cottentin.

Class VII.—7—Allison vs. Strowger Company. 8—Hollins vs. New-Orleans Traction Company.

Class VIII.—9—Goodman vs. Courtney. 10—David vs. Schiffer. 11—Matter of Hanavie. 12—Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company. 13—Lorillard vs. Lorillard Brick Works Company. 14—Renton vs. Renton. 15—Rolando vs. Rolando. 16—People, &c., vs. Kellam. 17—Greeley vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 18—Well vs. Brady. 19—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Wilkens. 20—Matter of. Merley. 21—Matter of Brewster. 22—Hand vs. Lockwood. 23—Matter of Heaney. 24—Cole vs. Sulphur Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar.—Called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6621—Borrelli vs. Abbot-Katz Brewing Company. 2932—Guichard vs. New. 3306—Bain vs. Kane. 3307—Same vs. same. 2672—Tracy vs Walsh. 3193—Donnelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 6325—De Leon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2991—Young vs. Billyeald. 835—Hollins vs. Hubbard. 2930—Fischer vs. Ocean Navigation and Pier Company. 3345—Garbacewski vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2980—Fox vs. Mutual Brewing Company. 2978—Brill vs. Davies. 3376—Heide vs. Jackie. 5312—Welch vs. Seligman. 2723—Silverberg vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 2484½—Harmon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2017—Lederer vs. Tribune Association. 456—Blum vs. Munzesheimer. 6452—Botton vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Paterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3½—Rosenfeld vs. Canary. 5—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 11—Ribble vs. Doyle. 14—Finn vs. Duffy. 18—Hartley vs. Murtha. 20—Murder of American Star vs. Roddell. 21—Smith vs. Smith. 23—Sanger vs. Sanger. 24—Odell vs. Belloni. 25—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 26—Billig vs. Billig. 27—Green vs. Hernz. 34—Sproessig vs. Chilainsky. 32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 35—Castriano vs. Dunn. 41—Byrne vs. Byrne. 47—Herman vs. Herzog. 57—Wallace Miller Co. vs. Valentine. 76—McCutcheon vs. Dunham. 82—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 84—Caponigro vs. Benedetto. 90—Fuller-ton vs. Chatham National Bank. 95—Muench vs. Ebner. 101—Beck vs. Beck. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 104—Riordan vs. Maher. 106—Kabatchinck vs. Kabatchinck. 109—Church vs. Haeger. 11—Weissenfels vs. Kelly. 116—Biell vs. Guntzer. 117—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Carinato. 126—Styles vs. Blume.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

12—Van Seggern vs. Schmalz. 18—Borkel vs. Green.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

3154—McCarthy vs. McCarthy. 1585—Stroebel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1518—O'Neill vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1456—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1652—Ransom vs. Williams. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1483—Gilbertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1488—Cohen vs. Cronkow. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1507—Parrish vs. same. 1449—Fagen vs. Schwabeland. 1390—Tweedy vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 975—Pfeifer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1407—Plattner vs. same. 1460—Camache vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company. 1525—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1519—Zion vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1434—Babb vs. London. 1572—Hart vs. Harris. 1470—Elwell vs. Southern Pacific Company. 1480—Homans vs. Dounce. 1016—Marrcello vs. Martin. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company. 1549—Deutsch American Schuetzen Bund vs. Eisele. 1657—Wagner vs. Camman. 562—Vitto vs. Farley. 2068—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Prior, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from judgments.

2—Eastman vs. The Mayor, &c. 5—Murphy vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 9—Wyse vs. Wyse. 17—Hulbert vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 19—Platt vs. Zimmerman. 6—Schutt vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 7—Malloy vs. New-York Real Estate Association. 14—De Canlo vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar clear. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, J.—Motion calendar called at 10 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jane White, Mathias V. Wilson, Paul E. Rosenthal, Carl H. Stiller; at 2 P. M.—Rosina Blum, John J. Gorman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—1051—Peter Kilkenny. 1072—John McKeever. 1075—Frank Schmitt.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 1387—Heuchendorfer vs. Schweitzer. 1695—Goldstein vs. Shapiro. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1704—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 1765—Sachs vs. Ritter. 2009—Lockwood vs. Levy. 4220—Schmidt vs. Bolen. 1613—Conkling vs. Dempsey. 3440—Goble vs. Paneth. 4243—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2095—Carey vs. Pratt. 2008—Silva vs. Day. 1658—Lang vs. Clelland. 1655—West vs. O'Neill. 3979—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, C. J.—Held in Room 21, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. 1965—Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company vs. Long Island City. 1808—Lowenstein vs. Metz. 1814—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 1577—Flank vs. Lewis. 1809—Clary vs. Laselle. 1870—Houghton vs. Schriver. 1882—Van Blerkom vs. Wyman. 2030—Wrinshall vs. Loutenberg. 2021—Jordan vs. Bausher. 1825—Marlhaler vs. Cohen. 1896—Runk vs. Harding. 1908—Seward vs. Abel. 1972—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Fox. 2087—Woltz vs. Vaust. 989—Standing vs. Fuller. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 1032—Schultz vs. Sevich. 2979—Hanson vs. Burt. 1221—Agowan Manufacturing Company vs. Warner. 615—Philipp vs. Gartner. 798—Dobet vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1800—De Jong vs. same. 1801—Jones vs. Valentine. 1803—Folsom vs. Cordova. 1836—Stewart vs., Veyrac. 1837—Same vs. same. 1838—Winston vs. same. 1841—Pearson vs. National Express Intelligence Company. 1910—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Stajer. 1870—O'shaughnessey vs. Union Railway Company. 1872—Shanley vs. same. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company. 1964—Phillips vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1966—Herr vs. Provenchke. 1967—Rosenfeld vs. Warner. 1982—Bird vs. Kreiser. 1988—Rosenstein vs. Leavitt. 1996—Ryan vs. Byrnes.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1567—Lauter vs. Trustees New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 3900—Fromme vs. Gray. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1195—Chapin vs. L. Candee Company. 2085—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 3594—Little vs. Halstead. 1537—Pruden vs. Hartwell. 2070—Wright vs. Morgan. 2144—Hoffman vs. Lowenstein. 4400—Sternglanz vs. Tamsen. 1270—Chemical National Bank vs. Fox. 414—Irigham vs. Collahan. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 288—Seer vs. Richardson. 1086—Roth vs. Dumont. 1087—Same vs. same. 298—Gunkel vs. Shepard. 1913—Robert vs. Feiner. 1917—Doerzbacher vs. Simmons.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4121—Rosenfeld vs. Reed. 4382—Stimson vs. Malcolm. 3617—Friedland vs. Ashton. 4418—Sheridan vs. Tragidis. 4431—Stewart vs. Henderson. 4396—Sigli vs. Petschaft. 4134—Wandelt vs. Collins. 4295—Her

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Number of Sales Set Down at Auction for To-day, Including that of the Ittner Property at Tremont.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John D. Crimmins two lots on the south side of Eighty-sixth Street, 67 feet east of Madison Avenue.

John P. Kirwan has sold, for I. C. Stege, the four-story and store brick building, size, 23.6 by 60, all covered, on the northwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, on private terms.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Charles W. Dayton; referee, Ittner property, at Tremont, as follows: Plot bounded by Carter, Tremont, and Webster Avenues and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 105.10½ by 105.1½ by 46.8¾ by 63.10½; also, plot at junction of Tremont and Burnside Avenues, 126.4⅛ by 121.4½ by irregular; also, plot on south side of Morris Street, 153.5 feet west of Crane Place, 92 by 89.11½ by 91.1½ by 116.11, also, six lots, each 25 by 132, at northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street; also, strip on south side of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 158.10⅝ feet east of Webster Avenue, 7.4¾ by 50.2⅝ by 2.0⅞ by —.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Richard H. Smith, referee, 302 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 90 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 92, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 342 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 363 and 437 feet west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $24,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 334 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 104 by 25.2 by 100.9⅝, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,130.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, R. H. Townsend, referee, 251 Lenox Avenue, west side, 81.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 19 by 80, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,315.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Edward Terrill, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventh Street, 45.3 by 48.9, four-story iron-front bank building. Due on judgment, $26,875.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 120 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $20,120.

By Ezra F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 129 East Ninety-third Street, north side, 365 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,300.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Jesse K. Furlong, referee, 178 Stanton Street, north side, 80 feet west of Attorney Street, 20 by 99.6, three-story brick and frame tenement, with six-story brick rear. Due on judgment, $3,765; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $900.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Ernest Hall, referee, 250 to 270 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, 125 by 640 by 125.1 by 488.7, on the north, and 125.1 by 640 by 125 by 12.1⅛, with right to lane between the two parcels, eight five-story brick and stone dwellings. Due on judgment, $58,210.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed at the Place Yesterday.

No. 20 East Forty-second Street; by Andrew H. Smith of 15 East Thirty-eighth Street, a six-story brick store and offices; cost, $75,000.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street; by John Massimo of corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street; two-story frame shed and tenement; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 3.

CENTRE ST, 90; Andrew Dougherty to Edward J. Dougherty and others. $1

WATER ST, 343 and 343½; Thomas F. Stevenson to David J. Dean, exchange of property and. 1

MARKET ST, 12; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and others to William Zeppenfeld. 10

ALLEN ST, w s corner of Canal, 50x47.6; Martha T. Sands and husband to A. Seelig. 1

MONROE ST, 184 and 186; Julia Brandt and others to August Horrmann. 16,000

PIKE ST, 25; Solomon Jacobs and wife to Isaac Goodman and another. 37,500

GREENWICH AV, 46; Sarah D. Ackerman and husband, widow and executor of James Dunn, to George B. Dunn. 1

7TH ST, 274; Henry Block to Rachel Wertheimer. 1

WASHINGTON PLACE, s e corner of Washington Square East, 109.8x80x109.10x79.10; The Washington Square M. E. Church to Abraham Boehm and another. 250,000

82D ST, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; George R. Lockwood and another, executors, &c., of Roe Lockwood, to Joseph J. Lee. 85,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Roe R. Lockwood and others to same. 10

7TH AV, n w corner of 18th St, 23x60; Ida C. Stege to Gustav W. Dessecker. 34,750

82D ST, s s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Emma Morris to Catharine J. Sheridan and another. 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 32d St, 53.3x74.6, irregular; George H. Sloane and another, executors of George Sloane, to William R. H. Martin. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Matilda Sloane, executrix, &c., of George Sloane, to William R. H. Martin. 650,000

SAME PROPERTY; same, as widow and others to same. 650,000

5TH AV, 103; Margaretta Pierrepont to Jacob Hirsh. 100

23D ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 38.9x98.9; National Academy of Design to The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 170,000

5TH AV 103; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Josiah S. Lindsay. 125,000

57TH ST, 415 West; Jasper V. Raymond to Everett P. Clisby, ex property. 21,000

92D ST, n s, 355 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.8; Harriet A. Sanchez to Emma L. Gordon. 1

44TH ST, 454 West; George B. Dunn and Estelle R. Dunn to Sarah Lee Ackerman. 1

80TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; Edward Hirsh and wife to William Drought. 1

WEST END AV, 411; Alvin J. Griffin and wife to Ann S. Young. 28,000

72D ST, 119 West; Frank Tilford and wife to Henry B. Slaven. 1

78TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x102.2; Mary E. Williamson and husband to Anna E. Williamson. 1

75TH ST, n e corner Columbus Av, 112x102.2; Charles T. Barney and wife to Corydon H. Merriman. 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 40th St, 197.6x230x98.9x100x98.9 to 41st St, 130 to avenue, and other property; Francis J. M. Dillon to Henry A. Smith, ¼ part. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Teresa R. Smyth to Henry A. Smyth, ¼ part. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Smith to same, ¼ part. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Francis Smyth to same, ¼ part. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Agnes M. Smyth and others to same, (nine deeds.) ¼ part's interest. 9

47TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, 20x60.4; Bukk G. Carleton and wife to Alfred L. Cornell. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 81st St, 42x102.2; George Dalker and wife to Henry Steers. 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 52d St, 23.6 x80; William H. Lange and another to Louise Lange. 1

47TH ST, s s, 234.6 ft e of 10th Av, 25.6x100.5; Leopold Polatschek and wife and Eva Powell to Jacob Kissling. 27,200

42D ST, s s, 455 ft w of 10th Av, 19x98.9; William Campbell to Georgette Brown and another. 15,000

BROADWAY, w s, 54.3 ft s of 57th St, 50.3x150.11x100.5x100x50x71; Elizabeth W. Aldrich to William J. Devlin. 1

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Devlin and wife to Warren B. Smith. 1

64TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Alice Leo to George N. Asquith. 1

UNION AV, e s, 94.10 ft s of Kelly St, 50x93; Smith Williamson and wife to Patrick Donohue. 3,650

SAME PROPERTY; Mount Morris Real Estate Association to Smith Williamson. 3,000

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Union Av, 25x96; Simon Danzig and others to Annie Leahy. 2,500

FOX ST, 79.11 ft n of 167th St, 97.5x103.11x45x57.9; John Reinschmidt and wife to Giacomo Risciotta. 10

JACKSON AV, w s, 253.10 ft s of 165th St, 18.3x75; Albert Hank and wife to Felix Lewandowski and wife. 3,800

BERRIAN AV, n w s, 200 ft n e of Third St, 50x100; Edward J. and William M. Kearney and wives to Julia L. Gerding. 1

JEFFERSON AV, w s, Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; George W. Godward and wife to George P. Leveredge. 1

GOERCK ST, e s, 75 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Balthasar Diehl and wife to Crawford Clasner. 10

WEBSTER AV, e s, 172.1 ft n of 171st St, 100x irregular; Herbert A. Shipman and wife to Gustav Kahrs. 80,500

CROTONA AV, e s, 145 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; C. Adelbert Becker and wife to James Keinn. 5,750

JEFFERSON AV, w s, Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward; George P. Leveredge to Emma M. Birdsall. 1,500

LOTS 125 to 130, map of Marble Hill property of Isaac Dyckman; John B. Becker and others to William Schuck 8,700

2D AV, n w corner of 88th St, 50.4 x75; Henry Knobloch to Louise Knobloch 1

81ST ST, n s, 448 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Frances A. Van Dyck to Sigmund Levy 1

71ST ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20.11x102.2; Rosalie Goldberg, executrix of Jacob Goldberg, to Nathan H. Goldberg 21,000

55TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25 x100.4; Morris Osterweis to David Osterweis 25,000

50TH ST, 75 West; Eva J. Kirby to Bukk G. Carleton Omitted

120TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100; Henry Oppenheimer to Mattie A. Cockborn 1

107TH ST, 52 East; Louis Wirth and wife to Regina Jacobs 1

108TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Annie E. Reilly to Samuel Nelson 1

111TH ST, 110 East; Sarah M. McKay to Henry J. Kearney 10

108TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Albert B. Hussey to Henry Oppenheimer 1

106TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Mary A. Dougherty to Caroline Marchese and another. 6,000

PLEASANT AV, 347; Henry Knobloch to Louise Knobloch 1

42D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 50 x100.5; John N. Sterne to Clark B. Grant 60,000

52D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.4; Babette Sulzbacher to Eliza J. Haney. 39,195

97TH ST, 217 and 221 East; Jacob Schlosser and wife to Frederick Schuler 60,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 70 ft s of 82d St, 32.2x55; Louis Lochmann, Jr., and wife to Rachel Borger 36,000

60TH ST, s s, 363.6 ft w of 1st Av, 55.4x100.5; Joseph Hyams and wife to Jacob Falter 51,500

1ST AV w s, 50.4 ft s of 54th St, 25x 75; Henry Knobloch to Louise Julia L. Gerding 1

70TH ST, 164 East; Christian Schaefer and wife to David E. Foley 19,800

58TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Gideon Fountain and wife to Jacob Pizer 14,750

51ST ST, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 22x 100.5; May L. Major to Elphalet W. Bliss 57,000

49TH ST, 156 East; Fanny Sachs to Emily Bendheim 13,000

51ST ST, 27 West; Henry D. Chapin to E. W. Bliss 36,000

83D ST, 50 East; Henry Vogel and wife to Flora Vogel and others 1

62D ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of 4th Av, 17.6x 65.2x16x64.2; Henry G. Cooper and wife to George W. Godward 1

120TH ST, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11, August C. Bruggeman, as executor of Christian F. Bruggeman, to Henry Oppenheimer 33,750

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; John Brady and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld 7,000

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Katie Dick to Henry Stern 27,000

BOULEVARD, e s, 539 ft s of 138th St, 143x irregular, to Bloomingdale Road; Joseph Bierhoff and wife to Walter B. Warren 1

152D ST, 515 West; John M. Cahill and wife to Julia Thorp 15,000

124TH ST, s s, 115.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 55x100.11; Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins to E. C. Potter 1

11TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; William Cowen to Henry H. Yoost 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 114th St, 25x75; Judson S. Todd to Frederick Aldhous 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 103d St, 25x79.3; Warren B. Smith to William J. Derlin 50,000

98TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Eliza Jacobs to Francis Crawford 1

SAME PROPERTY; same, as executrix of Aaron Jacobs, to same. 37,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 105.7x40.2x90x95.5; Eugene F. Potter and wife to Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins 1

187TH ST, n s, 120.3 ft w of 11th Av, 19.10x94.10; John G. Hillendahl and wife to George C. Trede 8,500

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 100x125; Frederick Schuler and wife to Jacob Schlosser 1

137TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Eliza Darling to Mary Mechan 1

134TH ST, s s, 405.6 ft e of Willis Av, 17.10x100; Mary E. Marshall to Herman H. Blohm 7,000

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of 165th St, 113.9x100; Sarah A. Harris and husband to Edward M. Scudder 1

Recorded Leases.

SOLOMON, Morris, and John J. Mullen to Philip McGovern; 963 1st Av, store, &c., 2 11-12 years. $1,300

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Jacques Krakauer; 304 5th Av, 6 years. 10,500

CANEPA, Rosa, and others to Kate Canepa; 15 Baxter St, 5 years. 600

PERNETTI, Arsenio, to Charles Barsotti; store, &c., 78 Mulberry St, 10 months. 1,080

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA College to Robert Martin; 51 West 50th St, 21 years. 547

WEINSTOCK, Julius, to Charles Barsotti; store, &c., 428 East 11th St, 3 8-12 years, $720 and. 900

MEERSSE, Diedrich, to Patrick Fay and another; 160 Amsterdam Av, 6 years. 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, to J. S. Todd; s w corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, 1 year. $6,000

BLISS, Elphalet W., to H. D. Chapin, 27 West 51st St, 1 year. 12,000

SAME to Mary H. Major; n s of 51st St, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year. 1,500

BASCH, Frederick, to Julia Basch; n s of 52d St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 1,500

BOEHM, Abraham, and another to The Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church; Washington Place, s e corner of Washington Square East, 1 year. 240,000

BATTENHEIM, Emily, to Fanny Sachs; s s of 49th St, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years. 6,000

BLANCHFORD, James T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 120th St, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 2 years. 5,000

BUTLER, Emma, and another to Caroline and Mary; 111 West 68th St, 3 years. 18,000

CORNELL, Alfred L., to F. J. Middlebrook; n s of 47th St, 60 ft e of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 22,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to Eliza Jacobs; s s of 98th St, 75 ft w of Boulevard, (three mortgages,) 5 years. 22,500

CASNER, Crawford, to Lucy A. Browning and another; 144 Goerck St, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 16,500

CAMPBELL, John D., to Caroline E. Macy; s s of 26th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 43,000

CARLETON, Bukk G., to North River Savings Bank; n s of 50th St, 50 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year. 5,000

CANON, Jane A., to A. E. Worthington; w s of Villa Av, 309.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years. 500

CARNEY, Annie, to Joseph Siegel; n s of 85th St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 3 years. 2,200

COCKBURN, Mattie A., to Henry Oppenheimer; s s of 120th St, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) 71,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to Eliza Jacobs, executrix; s s of 98th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 5 years. 7,500

DEVLIN, William J., and wife to Charles E. Tracy and another, trustees; s w corner of West End Av and 103d St, 1 year. 20,000

DROUGHT, William, to Edward Hirsh and another; n s of 80th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 25,000

DORFMAN, Sadie, to Leo Sandberg; 124 Rivington St, demand. 500

DESSECKER, Gustav W., to Ida C. Stege; n w corner of 7th Av and 18th St, demand. 1

DONOHUE, Patrick, to Smith Williamson; e s of Union Av, 94.11 ft s of Kelly St, (two mortgages). 12,000

FOLEY, David E., to Christian Schaefer; 164 East 70th St, 4 years. 15,000

FALLER, Jacob, to Joseph Hyams and another; s s of 60th St, 363.6 ft w of 1st Av, 4 years. 3,500

GOLDBERG, Nathan E., to District No. 1 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; n s of 71st St, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 10,000

GERDING, Julia L., to Betty Bormann; n w s of Berrian Av, 200 ft n e of 182d St, 3 years. 1,000

HANK, Albert, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; w s of Jackson Av, 253.10 ft s of 165th St, 3 years. 2,000

HORRMANN, August, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Monroe St, corner of Montgomery St, 1 year. 7,000

HANCY, Eliza J., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, City of New-York; n s 52d St, 155 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year. 15,000

HILL, Benedict B., and another to Julia Hell; Lot 8, map of John Hone, Twelfth Ward, 1 year. 500

HERSH, Jacob, to Margaretta Pierrepont; 103 5th Av, 5 years. 70,000

JUDSON, Edward, and another, the rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church; n s Houston St, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 5 years. 55,000

JUNG, Jacob, and others to Michael Friedsam; n s 92d St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 36,000

JENNE, Charles F., and wife to August Luchow; s s 176th St, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years. 7,000

KULLA, Jacob, to F. J. Middlebrook; Stanton St., s e corner of Goerck St, 3 years. 10,000

KENN, James, and wife to New-York Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; e s Crotona Av, 145 ft n of Oakland Place, Installments 5,250

LEWANDOWSKI, Felix, and wife to Albert Hank; w s Jackson Av, 253.10 ft s of 165th St, Installments 1,000

LEE, Joseph J., to Union Trust Company; s s 32d St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 44,000

LINDSAY, Josiah S., to Jacob Hirsh; 103 5th Av, 2 years. 50,000

LEVEREDGE, George P., to Henry G. Cooper; part Lots 19 and 20, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 2 years. 1,000

MITCHELL, Carrie, and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; n s of Watts St, 206.4 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year. 10,000

MIDDLETON, Betty, to Henry H. Barnard; s s of Columbine St, 75 ft w of Cambreleng Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year. 5,400

MAYFORTH, Barbara, and others to Philip Ottmann; 307 4th St, 3 years. 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to John Brady; s s of 104th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 6,000

MARTIN, William R. H., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; n e corner of Broadway and 32d St and other property, (two mortgages,) 3 and 1 years. 400,000

MARCHESE, Caroline, and another to Mary A. Dougherty; n s of 109th St, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 3,000

MULLER, Clemens, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 100.5 ft s of 52d St, 1 year 10,000

SAME to same; w s of 2d Av, 51.1 ft s of 79th St, 1 year 10,000

OPPENHEIMER, Henry, to Julia L. Bruggeman; s s of 120th St, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 39,000

OSLERWEIS, David, and wife to Thomas O'Connor; n s of 55th St, 152 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 15,000

PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to John Reinschmidt; s s of 169th St, 67 ft e of Fox St, (two mortgages,) demand 1,750

PIZER, Jacob, to Gideon Fountain; n s of 58th St, 155 ft e of 3d Av, demand 12,750

PLATH, Ernst F., to M. D. Gescheidt; n s of Pell St, 122.8 ft w of Bowery, 2 years. 4,000

RUDD, Robert C., to Wilhelmina Lessels; s s of 103d St, 355 ft w of Amsterdam Av, lease. 2,000

RADLEY, Margaret W. and others, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 74th St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year. 5,000

ROSENTHAL, Josephine, to I. N. Bacon; n s of 52d St, 230.6 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years. 2,000

STEERS, Henry, to George Dalker; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 81st St, Installments. 20,000

STEPHENSON, Sarah L., and another, to Joseph Murray; n w s of Washington Av, 150 ft n of 180th St, 1 year. 1,000

SNEDEKAR, Emma S., to Lewis Moore; s s of Berry St, 178.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year. 1,000

SCHLOSSER, Frederic, to Jacob Schlosser; 217 to 221 East 95th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 9,000

SEELIG, Amyeannette, and another to Phebe P. Stoutenburgh; s w corner of Canal and Allen Sts, Installments 36,000

STEVANE, Elizabeth, and others to George P. Upham; n s of Delancey St, 50 ft w of Columbia St, 3 years. 10,000

SAME to and others to same; n s of Delancey St, 75 ft w of Columbia St, 3 years. 19,000

SEMLER, Bertha, and another to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 77th St, 166 ft w of West End Av, five years. 15,000

THORP, Julia, to John M. Cahill; 515 West 152d St, three years. 8,000

WOHLGOLD, Frederick, and wife to John P. Scherff, executor; s s of 3d St, 313.4 ft e of Avenue B, lease. 4,000

WERTHEIMER, Rachel, to Henry Block and another; 274 7th St, three and five years. 10,000

WELSON, Heman B., and wife to John Hardy; n s of 178th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two years. 500

YOOST, Henry H., to Moses Cowen; n s of 11th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, demand 10,000

SAME to William Cowen; same property, demand. 6,000

ZEPP, William, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another; 12 Market St, installments 8,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Henry B., guardian, to Ethel Caswell $1,935

ASIEL, Lena, to the Continental Trust Company of New-York. 7,500

BELL, Enoch C., to John Bell. 5,000

BUTLER, Henry, executor, to Mary L. Reed, guardian. 1

CORLISS, Maria L., to R. K. Brown and another, trustees. 15,000

CORDES, Martha A., and another to Cecilia Lauer. 12,000

DOWDNEY, Lellia, to Chas. Strauss. 9,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Katie Hoehn. 2,000

MOYCKEL, Emma, to Charles C. Moyckel. 1

NICHOLS, Theodore P., to E. A. Nichols 5,000

PECK, Jacqueline W., to R. M. Bell. 1

REISS, Marx and Nancy, trustees, to Moses Hauser. 1

ROONEY, John, to Abram Berrin. 2,800

REED, Mary L., administratrix to H. P. Butler, executor. 1

SAVAGE, Sarah C., trustee, to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. 1

SMITH, Theresa, to L. M. Ebling. 700

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to D. R. Todd 1

SIEGEL, Catharine J., to C. J. Siegel and another, trustees. 1

STEERS, Henry, to George Dalker. 16,000

TERRY, John T., and another, trustees, to Anna P. Terry. 24,943

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Alice Skae. 15,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New-York, guardian to Laura A. McGregor (two assignments) 2

WALKE, Cornelius, to A. C. Wildey. 6,528

WARD, AMELIA M., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York 6,500

ZBOROWSKI, Anna E. M., to D. D. Steinhardt 55,787

Lis Pendens.

1218T ST, s s, 208 ft w of 7th Av, 18 ft front; Meta Salberg against Isabella Levy, (specific performance.)

22D ST, 14 West; 22d St, 146 East; John W. Hartman, executor, against Chatham National Bank and others, (partition.)

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 20 ft front; Richard E. Buckley and others against August D. Krahmer and others, (partition.)

104TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 20 ft front; Julia Wray against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

170TH ST, 846 East; William E. Amos against Jacob Loeb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BROOK AV, 921 and 923; P. Strepponi against John Kirk, owner; Peter Behrens, contractor. $145

CHERRY ST, 304; Lena K. Buelesbach against Elise Hoebermann, owner and contractor. 5,900

SAME PROPERTY; same against same 6,850

BROOK AV, e s, 45 ft s of 163d St, 55 ft front; Peter Reilly against Peter Burns, owner; John H. Myers, contractor 155

4TH ST, 268 and 270 East; A. Adamo against Henry Wertheim, owner; William Luth, contractor. 380

NEW CORPORATIONS

To the Australian Opal Company of Brooklyn, to deal in all kinds of precious stones; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Lamont and Elizabeth Lamont of Brooklyn, and Charles Bierig and Adele Bierig of New-York City.

—Henry Vogel, dealer in clothing at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Ross of Ross & Wronker, giving preferences for $6,225, of which $4,000 is for the Citizens' National Bank, and the remainder for rent of the two stores. B. Lewinson, his attorney, said that the liabilities are about $94,000, of which $42,000 is for merchandise, $42,000 for loans and deposits by friends and members of his family, and $10,000 to the bank for discounts. The assets are nominally $60,000, but if sold out will probably realize only half that sum. Mr. Lewinson said there were several causes which precipitated the failure, among which were competition, which reduced the business one-half and made the margin of profit too small for the size of the business; an accumulation of old stock, and various other heavy losses.

—The schedules of Alexander Stewart, proprietor of the Stewart House at Broadway and Forty-first Street, show liabilities of $169,396, nominal assets of $19,916, and actual assets of $11,348. There are also nominal assets of $54,980, consisting of furniture and fixtures, which are covered by a stated value to W. and J. Sloane, on which there is due $45,054. These assets are not included in the net assets, but the amount of the chattel mortgage is included in the liabilities. Among the creditors are John Sloan, trustee, $10,000; M. L. Sire, $6,685; James T. Hall & Co., $6,812; Park and Tilford, $5,384.

—Isaac Gilman, wholesale dealer in paper bags at 99 Mott Street, made an assignment yesterday to Morris Green, giving preferences as follows: I. Weinberg, $1,200; National Paper Bag Company of Bridgeport, Conn., $1,147; and Jefferson Bag Company, $3,225. The Sheriff also received an execution against him for $235 in favor of the Watertown Paper Company. The liabilities are estimated at about $25,000 and the nominal assets of $17,000.

—Henry Altwell & Co., importers of linens, at 30 White Street, failed yesterday and made an assignment to Joseph Hall, giving preferences as follows: Andrew D. Whyte of Jersey City, $2,000; Louise M. Ottignon of Hoboken, $2,500; Catherine G. Ottignon, $2,500; Siskind, Swan & Co., $1,900. The partners are Henry Altwell and James R. Whyte. The liabilities are estimated at about $50,000.

—Deputy Sheriff Carraher has taken charge of the store of Mrs. Emma Berkowitz, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,209 Broadway, on executions obtained by Herman Joseph in favor of Ruth M. Shoengood for $1,217, and John S. Sampson for $914. The liabilities are estimated at $10,000.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") and Frederick T. Hall as partners in the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., for $5,046 in favor of Thomas Russell & Son, for binding books and on notes of the firm.

—The schedules of Bernard Eckstein, doing a jewelry business as B. Eckstein & Co., 496 Broadway, were filed yesterday by William S. Kelley, the assignee, showing liabilities of $60,295, nominal assets of $44,089, and actual assets of $17,039.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Joseph Hutchinson of 314 West Twenty-eighth Street, for $5,086 in favor of the South Danvers National Bank of Peabody, Mass.

—The schedules of Kahn, Blum & Springer, importers of fans and fancy goods at 561 and 563 Broadway, show liabilities of $52,448, nominal assets of $71,785, actual assets of $34,651.

—Charles D. Sibley, printer, at 10 and 12 Vandewater Street, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob E. Clark, giving a preference to A. L. Burt for $500.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 150 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

'ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 86 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST. NEAR COLUMBUS AV.: BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CHEAP MONEY.
$3,000,000 to loan on New-York property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Low charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

"LOCHLEVEN," OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., opposite Fenwick Hall and cottages; delightful residence for retired merchant, professor, scientist; substantial mansion, 20 rooms; finely furnished, including bed and table linen, silver; plazzas have Ionic columns; two forts alike, valley and water; fruit, shade, outbuildings, carriages; 14 acres upland to water's edge; beautiful views; refined neighborhood; $13,000. Photographs with J. E. SEARING, 93 Nassau St., Room 401.

TWILIGHT PARK,
Catskills, Haines Falls. Furnished cottage, sale or rent; eight rooms, modern improvements; photographs here; meals at hotel or housekeeping, as preferred; rent $400. (File 215.) PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Yonkers Property.

AT LINCOLN PARK, YONKERS.—A modern house, two stories and attic, slate roof; 8 rooms and bath; hot and cold water; furnace; reception hall, parlor, dining room, library, kitchen, four bedrooms; high ground, magnificent views; good sidewalks; five minutes from station; 12 minutes from 155th St., via N. Y. and Putnam R. R.; price only $3,650; terms to suit; year's commutation free. Call or address R. E. HOLDER, 203 Broadway.

LINCOLN PARK.
Choice building lots; high ground; magnificent views; $300 up; terms to suit; 12 minutes from 155th St., via N. Y. and Putnam R. R.; station at property; send for maps and passes.
R. E. HOLDER, 203 Broadway.

TROLLEY SPEED INSPECTORS' REPORT

There Were 390 Violations of the Law in Brooklyn in May.

Charles F. Franklin, Chief Trolley Speed Inspector of Brooklyn, has submitted to Mayor Schieren his report for May, which says that during the month there were 152 violations of the speed ordinance on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company system, 92 on the Atlantic Avenue system, 60 on the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban system, 36 on the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company system, and 50 on the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad—in all, 390.

Inspector Franklin, in referring to the fenders, said: "The Baltimore fenders are on Fulton and Car Line cars and on the Reid Avenue line. The Edwards fender is on Car 416 of the Seventh Avenue line. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has also placed fenders for trial. The average speed of the cars within the six-mile limit has been about 9½ miles, and about 7½ miles an hour within the eight-mile limit."

The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company does not comply with the ordinance requiring the use of the front gates and doors for the ingress and egress of passengers. The stoppage of the cars at the near crossings has been generally complied with.

Du Maurier Will Not Lecture.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mr. Du Maurier has lately received a flattering proposition from this city for a series of lectures in the United States. To this Mr. Du Maurier replied that while appreciating the handsome offer he did not feel physically able to bear the fatigue of a lecture tour.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Henry Vogel, dealer in clothing at Third Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to Samuel Ross of Ross & Wronker, giving preferences for $6,225, of which $4,000 is for the Citizens' National Bank, and the remainder for rent of the two stores. B. Lewinson, his attorney, said that the liabilities are about $94,000, of which $42,000 is for merchandise, $42,000 for loans and deposits by friends and members of his family, and $10,000 to the bank for discounts. The assets are nominally $60,000, but if sold out will probably realize only half that sum. Mr. Lewinson said there were several causes which precipitated the failure, among which were competition, which reduced the business one-half and made the margin of profit too small for the size of the business; an accumulation of old stock, and various other heavy losses.

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JOY IN SALVATION ARMY

The National Headquarters in West Fourteenth Street Formally Opened.

STREET PARADES DAY AND NIGHT

Brigadier Holz Hugged His Horse When It Ran Away—A Holiness Convention To-day and To-morrow.

Amid the rattle of musketry and fervent cries of "Hallelujah!" and "Praise the Lord!" Mrs. Ballington Booth yesterday afternoon pulled the cord that released the scarlet banner of the Salvation Army upon the flagstaff of the eastern turret of the new Salvation Army citadel in West Fourteenth Street, and thus proclaimed to the world at large that the new building had been opened for the purposes of salvation for which it was erected.

That so notable an event should be the occasion of much rejoicing in the Salvation Army was not to be wondered at. Since Saturday last, officers of the army from almost every State in the Union had been arriving in this city, and yesterday morning at an early hour they found their way to the castellated "barracks," in Fourteenth Street, where all was confusion and bustle, where a small army of workmen was at work putting finishing touches to the interior. The scene was brightened by the scarlet tunics of the Salvationists and the fluttering of many banners.

The first duty of the visitors was to inspect the new building, and all were of the opinion that, under the skillful direction of Commander Ballington Booth, the army was at last in possession of a headquarters of which any organization might well be proud.

The new building, which is situated in Fourteenth Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, is architecturally quite pleasing to the eye, notwithstanding the fact that it is somewhat of a cross between a sky-scraping office building and an armory. In the blend, however, it has lost the ugliness of both of these structures. Every advantage has been taken of what would otherwise be ugly corners to convert them into diminutive turrets. The building is eight stories in height, and is surmounted by a large central tower and two turrets. The entrance is through a massive military gateway, over which is a small stone balcony. With the exception of two stores on the ground floor, the entire building is to be devoted to the purposes of the Salvation Army. On the ground floor, in addition to the shops, entrance hall, stairways, and elevator wells, is a comfortable semi-circular meeting room for minor gatherings. The front portions of the second and third floors are used as offices. The rear of these floors has been converted into a large auditorium, horse-shoe in shape, with a wide stage and graceful balcony, capable of seating 2,800.

The rest of the building is devoted to the various departments of the Salvation Army, together with well-equipped composing and pressrooms, from which will be issued The War Cry and all the literature disseminated by the army.

The cost of the building exceeded $150,000, and every dollar has been raised through the efforts of the army in various parts of the Union, spurred on by Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, with whom the erection of a suitable national headquarters for the army has long been a cherished dream.

Probably no two people in this city were more genuinely happy yesterday than Commander Booth and his charming wife. The former wore the full insignia of the rank of General in the Salvation Army, while Mrs. Booth wore a dark plain blue serge dress, and the customary poke bonnet, worn by the women members of the army. Around her body, however, in the shape of a sash, Mrs. Booth wore a silk American flag, gathered in at the shoulder and knot by large bunches of white satin ribbons. All the morning Gen. and Mrs. Booth were busily engaged in greeting their friends from various parts of the Union. These included Brigadier and Mrs. Cozens and Adjt. Noble of Cincinnati, Brig. French of St. Louis, Brig. Hoad and Adjt. Atkinson of Buffalo, Major and Mrs. Sully of Kansas City, Major and Mrs. Stillwell and Major Addle of Minneapolis, Major Halpin of Springfield, Ill.; Staff Capt. and Mrs. McFarlane of Dallas, Texas; Staff Capt. and Mrs. Bell of Buffalo, Staff Capt. and Mrs. Parker of Cleveland, Staff Capt. Gifford of Detroit, Staff Capt. Marshall of Washington, Adjt. Smith of Syracuse, Adjt. Walder of Allegheny, Adjt. Sammons of Trenton, Adjt. Hunter of Baltimore, Adjt. Wood of New-York, Adjt. Merriweather of New-Haven, Adjt. Brengle of Portland, Ensign Harris of Philadelphia, Ensign Lamb of Boston.

As the day progressed, delegations of Salvationists, some headed by brass bands, arrived from Maryland, New-Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and from Brooklyn and Peekskill in this State.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the parade, but, on account of the heat, it was not as large a point of numbers as had been expected. It had been announced that 2,000 officers would parade in the afternoon, (the rank and file were to parade at night,) but less than half that number were in line.

Nevertheless, the parade was one of the most picturesque ever seen in New-York The women shoppers in Fourteenth Street rushed out of the stores to watch the marching Salvation lads and lassies. Their comments were not always complimentary for good-natured as the Salvationists paid no heed to the criticism.

Staff Captain Dunham was Grand Marshal, and had ten aides who, like himself, were mounted. They did not appear to be comfortable on their horses. Before the parade started the horse ridden by Brig. Holz bolted. The Brigadier, a handsome young man with blond, curly hair, had excited admiration by reason of his wearing over his tunic a gorgeous cape, the exterior of which was white and the interior lined with scarlet silk. At any rate, the horse ran away at a not very alarming gait, and the Salvationist Brigadier lay down on his saddle, placed both arms around the animal's neck, and shouted for help. The horse was easily stopped before it had gone the block. The Brigadier had to stand an unmerciful guying as he rode back to the head of the column.

The parade was divided into three sections, commanded respectively by Adjutant Sammons, Adjutant Merriweather, and Ensign Connell. Four policemen led the way. The mounted officers came next, and then a squad of men and women carrying a stand of eight colors. Commander Booth, accompanied by the headquarters and field staff, marched behind the staff brass band, and next, in the words of the official programme, came "Mrs. Booth's Chariot and Escort." The central division banner was the next notable object of the procession. It was conveyed in an empty hay wagon. Then came the Delaware banner, the Bowery brass band, the Pennsylvania and Swedish divisions, and the Slum and Rescue officers. The latter attracted much attention. They wore long gingham aprons embroidered with yellow braid, and white sashes upon which red letters were worked the words "Rescue" and "Slums." All carried tambourines which they beat incessantly, all the time shouting "Hallelujah."

Then came the Peekskill Salvation Army brass band, four of the biggest brass instruments being played by brawny country girls. This feature of the parade was a source of much attraction to the small boy. The rest of the column consisted of the Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New-York city Salvationists, the Norristown brass band, and visiting soldiers.

Some of the banners carried in the parade bore strange inscriptions. One read "Delaware Deliverers are On to the Devil With Both Feet," and others, "Jersey is Jubilant," "Maryland Wishes You Long Success," and "Virginia Vanquishers."

The heat seemed to be very trying to the paraders. When a member in the procession seemed to be affected by the heat and lagged behind, his companions would shout "Hallelujah, Brother; keep up your heart, and we will march on to glory."

The route of the parade was from Fourteenth Street to Fourth Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to the new headquarters.

The parade returned to the building about 3:30, and Commander Booth and Mrs. Booth and the other chief officers ascended to a little platform that had been erected on the opposite side of the street. Massed before them were the soldiers of the army and several thousand others. The staff band played "America," and a gun was fired from the western turret of the Salvation headquarters. As the smoke curled up, Commander Booth pulled a rope that "broke" the stars and Stripes. As he did so, he shouted, "Hallelujah, Amen," and the crowd shouted "Glory to God." Then the commander made a little speech, in which he said: "I am pleased and gratified and proud of this magnificent building, erected for the use of the Salvation Army. I am proud of the glorious flag that floats above our building; it is typical of our union, and in that union there must be strength. May God's blessing fall on this building. Mrs. Booth will now unfurl the tri-color of the Salvation Army."

Another gun was fired from the east turret; Mrs. Booth pulled the rope, and a crimson flag with blue border was unfolded. It bore, in white letters, the inscription, "Salvation Army."

Mrs. Booth also made an address.

"In this our great city, of a mighty Nation," she said, "it is fitting that the Salvation Army should establish national headquarters that will reflect credit on us. We are engaged in the noble work of cleansing from sin those of our brethren who have fallen. Those of us who have seen the victory of to-day have yet before them a more glorious victory—the triumph over sin, the victory of God's Word through your efforts."

An electric button was pushed, and upon the summit of the central tower appeared a device of incandescent lights. The letter "S," in white lamps, was entwined around a cross of scarlet lamps; underneath was the letter "A," in white lamps. It is asserted that this electrical combination can be seen from the Narrows.

Mrs. Booth then crossed the street and unlocked the big oak doors of the new building. As she did so, there were more cheers, more cries of "Hallelujah!" and vigorous thumping of tambourines.

Commander and Mrs. Booth and the staff officers then ascended to the balcony, where the Commander read the following declaration of dedication:

"We, Ballington and Maud B. Booth, hereby declare that this building, which, through the goodness and mercy of Almighty God, has been erected in memorial of His intervention on behalf of those who have labored with zeal, love, and fidelity for the salvation of men, was duly opened upon this, the 3d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. We hereby gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, for His perpetual assistance to us in seeking to raise a people who, by honesty of purpose, cleanness of life, and union of action, shall bring about the reign of Jesus Christ in the hearts of men. We also declare that it was the intention in erecting this building, that it should be used only for the purpose of the common people of this great Nation, and for that work which has for its object the proclaiming of out-and-out temperance, righteousness, and judgment to come; and this still remains our most earnest desire and solemn injunction. We hereby, in the name of the Founder of the movement, Gen. Booth, and on behalf of the Salvation Army throughout the United States, declare this building to be opened. May God's blessing rest upon every ministration carried forward beneath its roof, and may it be for all time used solely for God's honor and glory."

This concluded the afternoon services. In the evening there was another parade, followed by a "holiness" meeting in the big auditorium, which was terminated by the unveiling of the tablets quarried from every State and Territory in the Union, and sent by the Salvation Army posts. They have all been placed in the wall back of the stage, and bear appropriate inscriptions.

To-day and to-morrow the officers of the army will hold a "holiness convention" in the new building, at which matters concerning the welfare of the army are to be discussed.

NO MERCY FOR FIREBUGS

WHAT JUDGE COWING TELLS THE GRAND JURY FOR JUNE.

He Calls Attention to the Upper West Side Incendiary Fires—Cases to be Considered.

The June Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. The Judge, in his charge, directed the attention of the jury to the firebug cases that have taken up so much of the time of the police and Fire Marshal lately. He said, among other things:

I do not think that crime has increased in this city of late, and I am not aware of any special crime which calls for your particular attention except one. Within the last few years a certain class of people have come here from foreign shores to make this country their home. They are professional firebugs. One particular section of this city on the upper west side has been terrorized by them for the past few months. Not all the fires there, I think, have been caused by them, but the circumstances attending many of them indicate the work of incendiaries.

These people, men and women, ply this dreadful vocation for a consideration. They go about day and night, entering the houses of rich and poor alike, as well as warehouses and tenements, and ply the torch, caring nothing for the property which may be destroyed nor for the lives of the thousands of innocent men, women, and children who may be sleeping unsuspectingly in the buildings. A person who will deliberately commit such a diabolical crime deserves no mercy. There is no punishment which can be conceived by a human being that will adequately fit such a crime. In every instance where a crime of this nature has been tried in the General Sessions and the accused has been found guilty, punishment has been severe, but not excessive. This court will continue to be severe.

I will say now that any person who comes before me charged with arson will receive no mercy at my hands, and need ask for none. There are quite a number of cases of this kind for your consideration, and I particularly urge upon you to carefully weigh and sift all the evidence that may be presented by the District Attorney.

Judge Cowing also said the May Grand Jury had left 101 cases for its successor to dispose of, and 196 new cases were also to be disposed of, necessitating diligent work on the part of the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Fellows made a short address. He said that the criminal business of the courts had been very much retarded by the fact that the McLaughlin case, the Whitehead case, and the case of Levy, the lawyer accused of conspiracy, had taken up the time of three branches of the criminal courts for many weeks.

The Grand Jury is composed of the following persons:

Cyrus Clark, foreman, Ninetieth Street and Riverside Drive.
George G. Schaefer, Treasurer, 8 East Eighty-second Street.
Emanuel M. Gattle, jeweler, 161 Broadway.
Jacob Freund, linen merchant, 15 White Street.
Malcolm Campbell, broker, 25 Pine Street.
George F. Kreischer, brickmaker, 132 Mangin Street.
James T. Young, President, 98 Duane Street.
Alfred W. Weller, real estate dealer, 125 East Fifty-ninth Street.
Charles Collins, publisher, 133 East Thirty-sixth Street.
George E. Harney, architect, 79 Broadway.
Abraham Mills, broker, 17 William Street.
John Abbe, Vice President, Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue.
Joseph Fox, President, 501 Fifth Avenue.
Frank Lazarus, real estate dealer, 42 West Ninth Street.
Edward F. Griffin, leather dealer, 54 Duane Street.
Aaron Buchsbaum, meat dealer, 523 Ninth Avenue.
George R. Hamilton, underwriter, 120 Broadway.
George A. Wells, Secretary, 1,067 Madison Avenue.
George Heiser, haberdasher, 841 Lexington Avenue.
John Mulford, real estate dealer, 485 Eighth Avenue.
Max J. Lissauer, jeweler, 12 Maiden Lane.
Adolf T. Brabloch, gunsmith, 130 William Street.
Thomas S. Ollive, merchant, 22 Elizabeth Street.

James M. O'Brien, foreman of the May Grand Jury, was in court to call the attention of the new Grand Jury to some of the more important cases that had been left over in the Grand Jury room. The list included the Hannigan murder case and the Linneen conspiracy case.

HIRSCHKOPF STILL MISSING.

He Furnished Evidence in the Cases Against the Incendiaries.

Adolf Hirschkopf, the leader of the incendiary band recently run down by the police, is still missing, and his whereabouts is considered a mystery. It was he who furnished the District Attorney's office with the secrets of the firebugs. His family and friends fear that he has been murdered by members of the gang he betrayed.

Acting Chief Detective McClusky admitted yesterday that the man was missing, but did not think that any harm had befallen him. It may be that he is merely keeping out of the way until the police and the District Attorney desire his public appearance.

It was as a result of Hirschkopf's confession that Schoenholz was arrested last Wednesday for complicity with the firebugs. Hirschkopf is said to have disappeared on the following day.

The rooms occupied by Assistant District Attorney Davis in the Criminal Court Building were filled yesterday with witnesses who will be taken before the Grand Jury this week regarding wholesale indictments of firebugs. Fire Marshal Mitchel conducted the examinations.

Schoenholz, or Schlenhauer, as he is sometimes called, will be brought up for examination in the Yorkville Police Court this afternoon.

SOROSIS ON THE DRAMA

Effect of Modern and Older Plays on the Public Discussed.

WANTED "A MANLY MAN FOR A HERO."

A Goodly Gathering of Well-Known Women at the Last Meeting of the Society for the Season.

Sorosis talked about Shakespeare yesterday. "It was a burning question," Mrs. Edward Kidder said, and she was not willing to throw a firebrand in among the company. The other speakers selected by Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill, Chairman of the Committee on Drama, were all present, and manfully carried through the programme.

"It is a go-as-you-please argument," said Mrs. Ravenhill, as she presented the question, "As compared with Shakespeare and the old English dramatists, is the modern play of an order to elevate the taste of the people?"

"I found it difficult to get people to take sides on this question. A well-known actor has said that 'there never was a time when immorality was flaunted so openly on the stage, and when children are so generally taken to see and hear things that stagger their elders.' The managers are blamed, and they point to the public, which they say demands what they give. The public in turn point to the managers, saying that it takes only just what is put before it.

"Are the old plays any better than the new? Is the taste of the people more refined and intellectual? There is a sensuous apathy about the peoole of to-day that is in strong contrast to the reception given a play by the audience of the past. Is there progress or retrogression?"

Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston gave a brief review of old English dramatists.

"The drama first appeared in England," she said, "given by 'palmers gray.' The pilgrims having returned from the Holy Land, found an interested people anxious to hear of a country, manners, and people with which they were not familiar. The inns, built on four sides of a hollow square, became the theatres. The clergy were quick to grasp the idea of the effect of such entertainments upon the people, and the churches later became the theatres, and only members of religious orders were allowed to take part in the representations given. This was in the days of King John, then a vassal of the Pope of Rome.

"The people soon undertook the charge of the drama, which represented always sacred subjects. The Pope gave a pardon for 1,000 days to the people who would attend peacefully a performance of sacred scenes, talking place on consecutive days for a full week.

"The simplicity of the age may be realized by the dress of the performers. Adam and Eve, entirely naked, pursued their pastoral calling surrounded by wooden animals. The Deity was represented without a thought of impiety as an old man, and the devil, painted black, had the cloven hoof, horns, and a tail. In some of the plays the cries and howls of the tormented could be heard behind the scenes. The devil took away the evil ones, and the angels always carried away the blessed. The general effect upon the people was good."

In bringing the dramatists up to date, Mrs. Johnston had occasion to say that Shakespeare's plays had been largely borrowed from previous writers.

Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, who followed, is an ardent Shakespeare scholar and enthusiast.

"If Shakespeare did take some of his ideas from others," she said, "it is certain that myriads of people would have been buried in oblivion if he had not resurrected them. We can well say of the modern plays in comparison to those of Shakespeare, that comparisons are odious.

"Mrs. Kidder has wittily told of the dramas that are built around a water tank. Did Shakespeare ever build a play around a cauldron? Was Falstaff ever thrown mentally into a basket of soiled clothes? No; those things were incidental. Then it could be said that the play was the thing; now it is the scenery and the marching. We know who made the dresses and how much they cost, allowing for the romancing of the advertising agent. Shakespeare knew men and women; he put vital force in his plays, and did not stop at the surface.

"Let us go to good plays, even if the orchestra chairs are empty. Why must a woman always appear as the central figure? In Heaven's name, let us have a man to the fore! Let us have an upright, downright, manly man for a hero. [Applause.]

"'I don't get time to read Shakespeare,' a player said to me the other day.

"'Don't you think you would find him an inspiration?' I asked.

"'Ah, Shakespeare is laid on the shelf,' he said. 'I cater to the public taste.'

"'Catch 'em!' I said to myself; 'catch 'em, you mean, and at a poor dog trot at that.'

"Shakespeare is the immortal, the great teacher of us all."

"There is no degeneracy of the stage," said Mrs. Ada McBrown. "They talk of the decline of the drama, yet it still lives. There never were men and women of greater genius upon the stage than now. They are not grouped together, but scattered where they are seen by numberless people. We judge of the players of the past by a few individuals. Perhaps one person only might as well dress without a glass as to live without going to a play. Does not the modern play hold up the mirror and show us unpleasant truths and we do not like them?" (Applause.)

"I am not a playgoer, but I can count on my fingers a great many good plays that I have seen in the last few years: 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'Esmeralda,' 'Beau Brummel,' and 'Mme. Sans Gene.' There are modern plays that are healthy and joyous, that shine in a broad healthy spirit to lead popular thought in a right direction."

Mrs. Maude R. Clarke, a Sorosis member, who sails for Japan on the 21st of this month, read an interesting paper, and Miss Hannah Allen closed the regular discussion.

Mrs. Lozier spoke of Mrs. Martha Morton and Miss Marguerite Merrington as two good women playwrights.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, who was one of the guests, made a little address before the discussion opened, in which she was afraid Shakespeare might not be so popular if he was writing at the present time.

Miss Viola Allen, who, with her sister, Miss Edith Allen, was a guest of Mrs. Kidder, was asked to speak, but declined with a few graceful remarks upon the Sorosis speakers.

Mrs. Osburn, Mrs. Nye, and Mrs. Wesley Smith made remarks.

This is the last meeting of Sorosis for the season. Mrs. Helmuth was obliged to leave early. She said farewell to the members, adding that in a few days she would set sail for Norway, Sweden, and Russia, where she hoped to get cool.

Among the guests were Mrs. Margaret H. Welsh, Cambridge Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, President of Meridian Club; Mrs. McNeil, Denver Regest of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Mrs. Charles Clinton, Mrs. Bregaro, Mrs. Olarovosky, wife of the Consul General of Russia; Mrs. Oleiver von Kroh, Mrs. Allen Thomson Nye, President of Clio Club; Miss Viola Allen, Miss Edith Allen, Mrs. Brown, Elizabeth Monday Club; Miss Minnie Bloodgood, Miss Georgia Cayvan, and Mrs. J. Reynolds Adriance.

MUST HAVE A LIQUOR LICENSE

Connecticut Druggists Not Protected by a Pharmacist's License.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In an opinion read to-day by Justice Field, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the judgment of the Connecticut courts sustaining the law requiring druggists desiring to use liquors in the dispensing of prescriptions to procure a license therefor. Mason P. Gray, a druggist of Croton, was fined for violating the law, and he endeavored to secure a reversal of the judgment on the ground that the law was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, in that the law rendered partially useless a pharmacist's license previously granted him, thereby depriving him of the use of his property without due process of law. Justice Field said there was no trespass upon any of Gray's rights under the fourteenth amendment, or under the State Constitution, by the imposition of the fine.

MECHANICAL FOGHORNS NECESSAR

Sailing Vessels Unprovided with Them at Fault if There Is a Collision in a Fog.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A petition presented to the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by ex-Judge William D. Shipman, brought forward an interesting and important maritime question, but it is probable that the court will not, in the present condition of the case, undertake to decide it.

The litigants are William Law and others, owners of the late ship Fred B. Taylor, libellants, versus the steamship Trave, the North German Lloyd, claimants. On June 22, 1892, the vessels came into collision 240 miles east of Sandy Hook in a dense fog. The Taylor, a sailing ship of 1,800 tons, was cut in two by the steamer and sunk. The Taylor had on board, when she started from Havre, an efficient mechanical foghorn, as the international regulations require, but it became inoperative en route, and at the time of the collision the Taylor was using an old-fashioned mouth horn.

In the District Court it was held that the Trave was running at a too great rate of speed for a fog, and was therefore at fault; also, that the Taylor was at fault in not having a mechanical foghorn in operation at the time of the collision, and that she should have been provided with a spare one, for use in just such an emergency. The Circuit Court of Appeals, to which the case went, held that the Taylor was not at fault, and gave judgment against the Trave for $48,000.

Ex-Judge Shipman asked that a writ of certiorari be issued to the Court of Appeals to certify to the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to which decision respecting the foghorn on the Taylor was correct. He had not applied for a stay of the mandate of the Court of Appeals, he said, because he understood that court had adjourned sine die.

Mr. Justice Brown assured him that the Court of Appeals would be in session to-morrow, and advised ex-Judge Shipman further that he believed that the opinion of the court in the case of the steamship Martello, decided at the last term of court, covered the question. The syllabus of that case says:

"A sailing ship is presumed to be in fault for a collision with another ship in a fog by reason of her not having a mechanical foghorn, as required by the revised international regulations."

Ex-Judge Shipman holds that that decision does not go into the question whether or not a sailing vessel, which provided itself with such a horn that afterward became useless has fully complied with the requirements of the regulations.

THE OLNEYVILLE MILLS RESUME WORK

Many of the Operators Still Remain on Strike.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—The Olneyville mills opened this morning without disturbance of any kind. A large force of police were on hand, but their services were not needed, although great crowds gathered around the gates of each mill. The workers went in by small groups, and when one gates opened again this afternoon, a number who had refused to go in this morning, took their old places.

At the Riverside Mills this morning about 700 employes resumed work, out of 1,700. These included weavers and all classes of help.

At the Weybosset, 130 of 700 went in. Of this number, 30 were weavers. At this mill no loom fixers have gone in, which will, to some extent, embarrass the working.

At the Saxon Mill, about one-third of the regular force of 500 went in, including fifteen weavers, and all classes of workers.

At the Manton Mills 40 out of 100 went in. The departments at this mill are well filled.

At the Atlantic Mills, where the strike is on, the management refused to give the number at work, but it was later found to be 150. The strikers claim that not enough are at work to run the mill, the regular force being 2,400.

Harmony, Union, Success.

From The Syracuse Courier.

It is gratifying to note that the Democracy of the State, the leaders and the rank and file, seem to be getting together and taking practical steps to harmonize all interests for the success of the Democratic ticket and the Democratic cause. This most laudible determination is a good sign. It will bring about a comforting situation if it is continued intelligently.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Germany, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Indian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Indian Prince";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Hispania, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westerniand, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westerniand";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Reutordam, via Queenstown; at 2 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Brookline, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Havel";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg, at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 6 AM for London, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Turkey, British India, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Augusta Victoria";) at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Handel, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Handel";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince, (letters must be directed "per Mexican Prince";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia)* and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays; from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded on port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 31, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM | Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM
Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM | Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18 4 PM | Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM | Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM
Pt'rmania, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE. Extending cruise to SPITZBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 5 | PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK....June 12 | ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7

EXTRA SAILING FROM JERSEY CITY.
BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNLAND...June 5 | PHILADELPHIA...July 3
NOORDLAND....June 12 | WESTERNL'D....July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 | NOORDLAND....July 17
FRIESLAND....June 20 | WAESLAND....July 31

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700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the

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To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
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MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

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INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

Cook's Vacation Tours TO EUROPE.

A series of six attractive Vacation Tours to Europe has been arranged for the coming holiday season, occupying periods of from 29 to 57 days, at fares ranging from

$185 TO $400.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

The parties will leave New-York on July 3, 4, and 6 by the following favorite steamers:

COLUMBIA, UMBRIA,
ADRIATIC, AURANIA,
RHYNLAND.

Accommodations should be secured at once, as several of the parties are nearly booked up.

Descriptive Programme Free.

Owing to their great success last season the

Summer Cruises to Cool Latitudes

by the Quebec Steamship Company's fine steamer,

"ORINOCO"

will be repeated this year. Departures from New-York July 13 and August 7 for the Maritime Provinces, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay &c.

Send for Illustrated Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, June 8, 5 P.M. | Campania, July 10 A.M.
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M. | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M. | Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., June 8, 4 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudon...Sat., June 22, 4 A.M.

Parlor seats and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris (or vice versa) seats, $1.00 extra.

A FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, June 8.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, June 8, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, June 15, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second c